

THE ROWAN COUNTY NEWS

AND THE MOREHEAD INDEPENDENT --- (Merged, 1945)

White Oak For Landing Craft Needed

Navy Lists It As
Most Vital Need
At Present Time

Due to inability of the Navy to procure sufficient quantities of FAS 4-4, 5-4, 6-4 and 8-4 White Oak, its Landing Craft Program has been placed in a critical situation.

Unless more White Oak lumber is made available immediately for this purpose this program is doomed to failure. So far the hardwood industry has not failed a single war program and we are appealing to the Appalachian operators on behalf of the Navy Landing Craft Coordinating Unit to channel all their available FAS White Oak to the Landing Craft Program until this need is satisfied.

The Navy Lumber Coordinating Unit is in position to take mixed cuts or, where necessary, to start a partially loaded car at one point and complete loading at some other point. It will also accept FAS one face stock which develops.

If you have any FAS 5-4 and 6-4 stock which will average 8" in width, with 45 percent or more 14 ft. or 16 ft. lengths, and is 90 days or more dry, an additional \$4 per M. ft. above ceiling price can be added.

It is urgent that you get in touch with either the Lexington, Kentucky, or Washington, D. C. office of the Navy Lumber Coordinating Unit if you have as much as one-half car of FAS 4-4, 5-4, 6-4 and 8-4 White Oak Lumber which you can make available for this purpose.

STATE FORESTER



Since the days of first settlement, the lives and prosperity of our people have been strongly influenced by the abundance of fine timber growing within Kentucky's boundaries. Although timber is no longer so plentiful, the War has brought such new uses for wood that our forests have assumed a new importance.

Kentucky's oaks are in demand for building ships, military bridges, and army trucks; her walnut is used for gun-stocks and airplane propellers; her tulip poplar, red gum, and other species go into the construction of giant cargo planes, gliders, and small training planes; vast quantities of less valuable species go into the construction of giant cargo planes, gliders, and small training planes; vast quantities of less valuable species become packing boxes for shipping war materials. Still other trees are used for mine timbers, railroad cross-ties, telephone poles, piling, and wood-pulp; all are essential war uses.

Thus, wood for war has become one of the most critical raw materials. Wood for peace will be just as vital. The two-fifths of Kentucky's area that is timberland (10,500,000 acres) is helping win the War. It must help maintain the peace that follows.

The greatest enemy of our forests is fire. To spend the production of wood for War, and the growth rate of trees for our future, we must fight fires by preventing them. Let every one help to save Kentucky's forests by observing the forest fire prevention laws of the Commonwealth.

FRANKFORT, Ky. — Harrod B. Newland, Director of the Kentucky Division of Forestry, has been notified of his election as Vice Chairman of the Tennessee-Kentucky section of the Society of American Foresters for 1945.

Many timber operators have said that they now have to pay inexperienced men more than they paid trained men three years ago. Timber operating was a hazardous occupation with experienced woodmen. During war time when lumber is an essential item both at home and on the many battle fronts it is more important than ever to be extra careful. An inexperienced teamster cost Mr. Winchester a hand, large doctor's bill and many weeks of time lost in essential war production.

Be careful; don't be the next casualty on the home front.

News Ads Get Results!

Governor Urges Wood for War and Peace



HON. SIMON S. WILLIS, Governor of Kentucky

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Col. Boyd Tells Lumbermen What To Expect After V-E

By COL. JAMES BOYD

Office of Director of Material Armed Service Forces

On the other side of the world, General MacArthur is on Luzon, another step in the long battle against Japan. Behind his landing was a portion of the industrial might of America. Material used in that landing had to be ready months ago.

A big thing to consider is that an American force in the Pacific has to take everything it will need with it, or get it soon after arrival. In most of the areas our forces have conquered, there were no railroads, or wells. Everything had to be hauled out of a jungle.

The Jap had a lot of success in the early days of the Pacific war. He waged war with light equipment, used with lightning forces. Many Americans were convinced that his, the Jap way, was the best way to wage a Pacific war.

Our engineers and Seabees soon upset this thinking. They called for heavy equipment for airfield construction, for roads, for buses. The trend grew as we sent more men and supplies into the Pacific.

Using enough to permit the air forces to gather their strength and beat the Jap, whose flimsy airfield wouldn't permit him to concentrate his forces. Large tanks, heavy, bigger tanks, heavier artillery.

The American way, the heavy equipment way, has been paying off. It has to be done. For the purposes of illustration, let's imagine that our High Command has decided to invade the Philippines.

Such a move proposes the reconquest of the Philippines. To date, we have taken a small percentage of that archipelago, in an operation planned for three years and in progress five months.

We've killed a lot of Japs, but at the rate we are killing them, the war will go on for years. The Japs have been about 100,000 a year for three years, and in that time one and one-half million Japanese men have come of military age. And these boys have been trained in schools for years.

Unofficial opinion from officers returning from the Pacific war, up to the Philippine invasion, is that it would be two and one-half years after V-E Day. Now it seems that it will take longer. Japan has fought for almost for fifty years. Hainan, that strong, is heavily fortified.

In the 350 mile stretch behind these islands there are three major ports. Hong Kong, Swatow and Amoy. If we were to capture them intact, we would have a great capacity for only twenty vessels. To land a task force of 250,000 men and maintain them, 283 ships would be needed.

On D-Day alone this does not count the troop transports, the destroyers, LST's and LCT's, mine sweepers, submarines, aircraft carriers, and the rest. We have been told that would be needed. On that D-Day we would be operating 11,700 miles from New York, 9,000 miles from the Philippines, 2,300 miles from Hawaii and 3,200 miles from Darwin, Australia.

After landing successfully we'd still be 1,800 miles from Tokyo — not by air, but by sea.

The War and Navy Departments would be poor custodians of the safety of our country if they underestimated the difficulties we must overcome. We will not give the Japs a chance to stretch out the war, to stretch out our casualty lists.

We are determined to crush the military machine of Japan and do it with certainty and permanence.

Before this can be done, however, we must have certain victories intact. Our priorities on the production front, for it is our front effort here that sets the pace at which we can advance throughout the world, you gentlemen, in your work have it in your power to shorten the war.

In total war it is the American fighting man against the German fighting machine.

Business men against the German and Jap worker. It is, I might point out, the Appalachian hardwood manufacturers against the enemy hardwood men.

And unless all Americans, fighting men, business men, producers, managers and workers, study, pitch in, work together, the date of final victory will be postponed further and further into the future, with increased loss of American lives.

Let's we stay on the pitch, with all our minds, and hearts and strength. It's going to mean a lot of dead Americans.

News Ads Get Results!

WPB Calls For More Production

Forest Service
Winchester, Kentucky
Dear Mr. Board:

Your letter of January 12th directed to Mr. Henry Edson, district manager of the War Production Board, has been forwarded to me for reply.

We are glad to give you the following information, which you can use in the way you see fit in regard to the special issue to be printed by the Rowan County News, Morehead, Kentucky.

The War Production Board is very definitely interested in any program that would serve the interests of lumber production as this is one of the most critical items we are confronted with today as regards the prosecution of the War. This Program is of so much importance that we are at all times interested in giving any service possible that will result in increased production of lumber.

Most every piece of equipment that leaves this Country for any of the War Theaters must first be wrapped up in a blanket of lumber, and therefore, rank, this material in very high standing as a war material.

Yours very truly,
HENRY EDSON
District Manager
By: WALTER C. BARNES
Priorities Manager
War Production Board

Draft Boards Told to Take More Men 30 Through 33

WASHINGTON, Feb. 24.—Selective Service tonight ordered increased drafting of men through 33 years old by permitting their deferment only if they are "necessary to an essential industry."

Heretofore, men of that age only had to be "engaged in" such an industry.

The new instructions to draft boards mean that a larger number of the approximately 1,500,000 men in that age bracket holding occupational deferments will enter military service this year.

Fathers Get Consideration. While unable to estimate how many of the 30-33's will be needed to fill the Army's mounting manpower demand, the spokesman called attention to testimony of Maj.-Gen. Lewis B. Hershey, draft director, last week that men over 30 would make up 30 per cent of

the entire draft call by the end of this year.

"If all other factors are equal, a father should be given greater consideration for occupational deferment than a man not a father in this age group," Hershey's men in that age group.

The local boards were instructed that the 30-33 registrants, to be eligible for deferment, must be "necessary to and regularly engaged in an activity in war production or in support of the national health, safety or interest."

Combat Replacements Needed. Being "regularly engaged in" such activity continues to be the deferment rule for men aged 34 through 37.

"Physically fit men in the 30-through 37-year-old group — especially those under the age of 34—are confronted with the prospect to the extent necessary to fill the calls," the Selective Service announcement said.

The agency emphasized the heavy demand for combat replacements, the virtual exhaustion of physically fit men in the 18-25 age group, and the "extremely limited" supply of men 28 through 29.

"The prospect for registrants 18 through 29 is that they will be inducted unless the information submitted by employers indicates that they are indispensable and irreplaceable in an activity in war production in support of the national health, safety or interest."

The same memorandum gave details of the method by whom a limited number of men under 30 holding key positions in war industries will be considered for deferment.

Fifteen Government agencies designated to certify whether registrants should get strong consideration, as an aid to the decisions of local boards.

New Form Introduced. The new procedure also calls for the filing of a new form, called "Form 42-A (special revised)" for under-30 men whose deferment is sought. The use of this form is compulsory.

Employers may file the form with the local board even though the Federal agency having jurisdiction refuses to issue a certificate, as long as the registrant comes within the jurisdiction of any Federal agency, Selective Service said. In such cases the local board will use its best judgment, but certified requests are to be given the most serious consideration.

Trees Can Be Planted Rapidly. A tree crop can be planted faster than most crops.

Two men in most cases can plant an acre of tree seedlings in a single day. Using a dibble or ordinary "worm digging" tools, the tree planted can set a slit in the earth and sow a tiny one-year-old seedling in the twinkling of an eye.

General Provisions Of L-335

Who is Covered?
Any saw mill cutting more than 100 M. bd. ft. per year.

How?

1. Mills cutting less than 5 M. bd. ft. per day of pine, cypress and hardwood must sell on certified orders.

2. Mills cutting over 5 M. bd. ft. per day of pine, cypress and hardwood must sell on certified orders.

3. Mills having a hardwood cut of over 5 M. bd. ft. per day may sell No. 1 common and better of white oak, red oak, hick, beech, pecan, rock white ash only under a "special certificate."

The term "sawmill" includes concentration yards processing more than 25 percent of the lumber from a single source.

4. A sawmill may sell at retail during the year, on uncertified orders, not over 20 thousand M. bd. ft. or not over 10 percent of the 1944 retail business, whichever is greater.

Small mills, who cannot find markets with certified orders may apply to the local WPB office (Charleston, West Virginia, for mills in Greenup, Lewis, Boyd,

Carter and Lawrence Counties, Kentucky. Louisville, Kentucky, for all other Kentucky Counties) for permission to sell on uncertified orders. The application must state:

1. Average monthly production of the mill and the amount of lumber in species, grades, sizes, that the mill wishes to sell on uncertified orders.

2. Efforts that have been made to get certified orders.

3. Effect on mill if WPB denies request.

4. Name of distributor, if any, who will take the stock on uncertified order and hold it for sale on certified orders.

5. Any other information that would justify the request.

Governor Approves Forestry Survey

FRANKFORT, Ky. — Approval for a survey of State forests to formulate a long range program to preserve them and to increase the area protected from fire has been given by Governor Simon Willis, it was pointed out today by Harrod B. Newland, Director, Division of Forestry.

The cost of the examination and the survey is to be borne by the Charles Lathrop Pack Forestry Foundation, it was pointed out by Director Newland and Harold Browning, Commissioner of the State Department of Conservation.

After they and Henry Clepper, of Washington, D. C., executive of the Society of American Foresters, had outlined the program to the chief executive.

Farm Bureau Leader Cites Timber Needs

Urges Farmers To
Use All Available
Time For Cutting

J. E. STANFORD
Executive Director
Kentucky Farm Bureau
Federation

All Kentucky farmers should use every available moment to cut timber for use as pulpwood and other timber needs. There is a critical shortage of all timber products that unless it is alleviated will materially slow down the war effort.

The extreme urgency of the situation should be recognized. While urging the cutting of timber, Mr. Stanford said that the farmer who has timber available on his land to use every means at his disposal to get that timber where it will do the most good.

Certainly any destruction of timber by fire under present conditions will be a major disaster. All Kentucky people should be urged to get that timber where it will do the most good.

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WPB Assistance Restricted To Mills Engaged In War Production

Total lumber requirements for 1945 may reach 40,000,000,000 board feet, according to preliminary estimates based on the assumption that the war in Europe and in the East will continue through the year, the War Production Board reported. The gap between requirements and supply will probably be greater in 1945 than in 1944, since 1945 production may fall as much as 10 percent below that of 1944, WPB said. Estimated requirements include sawed crosties and mine ties, it was pointed out.

Prospects for 1945 production and supply, and estimates of 1945 requirements were reviewed at a recent two-day meeting of WPB field lumber advisers, held in Washington. On the basis of current manpower and equipment conditions, estimates of 1945 production are placed at 29,500,000 board feet, with the possibility of raising production to 32,000,000 board feet if conditions that at present retard production

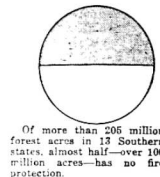
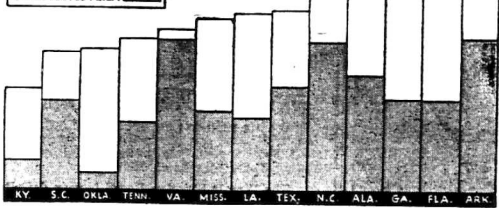
improve. Anticipated imports and withdrawals from stocks will add an estimated 1,500,000,000 board feet to the available supply for 1945.

Mathias Niewenhaus, deputy director of the Lumber and Lumber Products Division, urged lumber advisers to concentrate on giving assistance to producers who are making the greatest contribution to meeting war requirements.

"Manpower and equipment are too scarce to be wasted on sawmills that are not producing the species, grades and sizes of lumber needed for the war program," he said. "The yardstick by which a mill's contribution should be measured is not the amount of lumber it produces, but how well it is providing lumber essential for carrying on the war. A consumer who can place a certified purchase order under the lumber control order, L-335, may be considered as one whose needs are essential and should be met if at all possible."

SOUTH LAGS IN FOREST FIRE PREVENTION

PROTECTED AREA
UNPROTECTED AREA



Of more than 206 million forest acres in 17 Southern states, almost half—over 100 million acres—has no fire protection.



In other areas, only about 10 million acres, less than one-fifth of 400 million forest acres—is without protection.

If predictions of postwar increases in production of lumber, pulpwood and other forest products are to be realized in the South, say forest experts, fire protection in Southern forests must be extended to the more than 100 million acres now unprotected.

Progress in fire control in Southern woodlands has been noteworthy in the past decade, but almost half of all the forest of the area are still without organized protection. These charts, prepared by American Forest Products Industries, show clearly how the South compares in forest fire control with the rest of the country, and how individual states compare with each other.

Virginia's record in fire control is brighter than in Southern states. Although eight states have more forest acreage, Virginia has most land under protection, and the best percentage of protected land.

Alabama, Arkansas, North Carolina, South Carolina and Texas also have more than half their wooded areas under protection.

Florida, Georgia and Oklahoma have most land unprotected. In that order, the latter state's percentage of land under fire control being lowest in the South. Oklahoma and Kentucky have least woodland under protection.

Room for improvement exists in all Southern states. In other parts of the country, many states now have all their woodland under intensive forest fire control.

Modern forest management can aid in the growth of continuous crops of Southern pines and hardwoods, but only if fire can be kept out of the woods.

Fires occur each year in great numbers on unprotected lands. Such fires ordinarily burn over larger areas and kill more timber than do those occurring on protected land.

Appalachian Hardwood Group Acts

All Possible Assistance Will Be Given To Timber Producers

By H. E. EVEREST

Trade Extension Dept., ARMA

As the intensity and gravity of the war effort increases, and the procurement of sufficient labor, trucks, tractors, gasoline and other necessities becomes more difficult, the industry faces the fact that 1945 is to be a very tough period of the year. Therefore, the primary aim of the Appalachian Hardwood Manufacturers, Inc., during the coming months is to be of the greatest possible assistance to the Appalachian hardwood industry in its endeavor to supply critically needed hardwoods for the war effort.

Realizing the gravity of this situation, the association will continue to give all possible assistance to the Appalachian operators in their efforts to obtain new equipment, to work through the ODT, the lumber division of the WPB and other government agencies. The Appalachian hardwood producers of Kentucky are greatly indebted to a number of government men, especially to John Byrns, Regional Chief, Log & Lumber Division of the WPB and to H. L. Borden, Area Forester for Kentucky, and his co-workers, for their valuable assistance during 1944. These men, along with other Lumber Advisers and Area foresters in the Appalachian region, have been rendering a service of inestimable worth to the Appalachian hardwood industry by aiding large and small operators in obtaining tractors, trucks, tires and gasoline, and by helping them with their labor problems.

The association has been of considerable assistance to Commander W. W. Kellogg of the Navy Lumber Coordinating Unit, and to Mr. M. W. Stark of the Detroit Ordnance District, in procuring hardwood for the truck body program.

During 1945 the association will work primarily in behalf of the

Farm Forester Aids In Sale Of Hickory Timber

In August, 1944, Howard Russell, Adair County farmer appealed to the Farm Forester for some assistance in marketing some trees in a woodlot he wished to clear. Accordingly Farm Forester Decker, Campbellsville, Kentucky, visited Mr. Russell and went over the woodlot with him. Decker found that the woodlot was on soil that would make good agricultural land if cleared up. It would also grow a good crop of timber, properly cared for. Russell thought had been to cut some of the woods and graze the remainder. However, it is well known that cattle in a woodlot do not obtain as much forage as they do from an open pasture, and that trees in a grazed woodlot do not develop properly due to damage done by the cattle in trampling and compacting the roots. Browning by cattle also prevents new tree shoots from developing so that another tree crop may be provided.

In talking with the Farm Forester, Mr. Russell mentioned that he had about all the crop land in cultivation that he could handle. So Decker suggested that they call in the Soil Conservation Service and arrange a plan for the entire farm on a scientific basis. The plan was made.

As a result of the plan, the woodlot has been fenced to exclude livestock; a considerable quantity of hickory has been harvested for which Mr. Russell received \$9.56 per M. bd. feet on the stump; plans have been made to reclaim some waste land on the farm by planting it with trees and better farming practices are being put in effect on the crop land.

Mr. Decker is the Farm Forester for the Central Marketing Assistance Project, an activity sponsored by the U. S. Forest Service and the Extension Service of the University of Kentucky. Mr. Decker's services are available to any farmer in Adair, Casey, Green Metcalf and Taylor Counties.

Enlarged Forestry Program In Ky. Urged By R. M. Evans



R. M. EVANS, Regional Forester, United States Forest Service

Regional Forester Points Out That STATE Needs To Appropriately More Money In Order To Perfect Program That Will Be Workable And Beneficial

In Kentucky you have only about 10,000 acres of state forest and 13,000 acres of federal land left to the state. Your state forester hardly has a field laboratory in which to experiment with forestry; he is far from being able to put under administration any large part of Kentucky's waste land. Public administration is essential where land has been badly wasted, for only with assurance of continued administration can the costs of rehabilitation be justified. Can you set up a program of acquisition of state forests in Kentucky? Maryland did it with a bond issue. Michigan did it by taxing tax delinquent land. The proposal that Kentucky lease for timber growing the surface rights of coal properties may be feasible. Have you a State Planning Commission which recognizes a need for State Forests? Are they in its plans?

When land goes into a National Forest, or a State Forest you know substantially what is going to be done with it. Given time and money for administration a productive forest finally will emerge. But who knows what a private forest owner will do? Or, if that is known, what will his heirs do? For in forestry the sins of the fathers are often visited upon the second generation, if not the third. If each new generation could receive from its predecessor a well managed forest, having a fair proportion of merchantable, and the rest well-stocked and growing, it might be expected to treat its heritage well. But the traditional way to cut timber is to

WHAT CAN YOU DO?

By State Forester H. B. Newland

1. Organize local committees throughout the State to encourage fire protection, educate the public, and secure legislative support.

2. Appoint a committee to keep in touch with your State Forester so you can be currently advised of his needs and objectives. His organization is woefully small and needs your assistance.

The Kentucky Conservation Council can do much to strengthen the organization and give it the support it so richly deserves. The time is ripe to get an effective Forestry Program underway. It is a challenge that Kentucky cannot afford to neglect.

cut it clean—like carp—and then let it grow back (if it does) until it can be cut again. By this process each generation makes only one or two cuts, and only then realizes a cash return. The rest of the time there are taxes to pay, but no income. An owner who has waited thirty years to let his timber grow, and having cut it knows that he will never see another crop, is hard to interest in forestry. In the early stages of second growth he may and often does, graze it heavily, or let fire run through it, or cut his best young trees for props or cordwood. In too many cases the forest cover is reduced to brush, the top soil is washed away

or burned, and a semi-barren area results. We all know these things, yet the tradition of unrestricted property rights is so strong that we have hesitated to stop the waste. What, exactly, are we doing about it in Kentucky?

The greatest accomplishment of the Division of Forestry is in forest fire control. At the present time less than one-fifth of the private forest land of the State is being protected. Most of it lies in Eastern Kentucky on the lands of coal companies and other large owners, who contribute one cent per acre per year, as the law requires. The small state appropriation during the last 20 years has made it impracticable for the Division of Forestry to give protection to lands whose owners did not contribute even paying lands had to be well lunched to be acceptable. A few years ago the expenditures were, in round numbers, \$15,000 state funds; \$5,000 from coal companies, and \$20,000 from the federal government under the Clarke-McNary law; a total of \$40,000. This poor little project was for many years Kentucky's contribution to a fire control job on private lands which is estimated to need at least \$250,000. I am glad to say that the expenditure has now grown to about double the former figure, with corresponding improvement in results. Now that the State's appropriation for forestry has been increased from \$20,000 to \$50,000 a year, it is going to be possible to set up another protection district in western Kentucky.

Taking his cue from that, he told her about a free bulletin entitled, "Marketing Black Walnuts," published by the State Division of Forestry, which might show how to obtain better kernels and a higher price for them. When she realized that her trees would increase in size and value each year, while yielding a substantial annual nut crop, she decided to keep them for her old age. Added the buyer, "It's a waste of money to cut timber before it reaches maturity, or to hold it long after it matures."

GOOSE CHASES

FRANKFORT, Ky., Feb. 15.—Every timber buyer has made numerous trips to appraise timber which proved upon inspection to be too small to cut. Such goose chases are usually expensive and time consuming for the buyer, and a disappointment to the owner. However, one trip recently had a happier ending for the owner.

The buyer, representing a veneer company, received word from a widow in Wayne County that she had 100 large black walnut trees to sell. Inspection on the ground showed that the trees were too small to cut, but would be valuable if allowed to grow for about twenty years. The widow's disappointment was so keen that the buyer offered her \$75.00 for the trees, even though he knew that his company would lose money on the deal. She countered that walnut kernels from the trees had brought her more money than that the preceding autumn.

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Wood You Know

A QUICK QUIZ FOR LUMBER MEN (See Answers Below)

1. How many different articles made of wood does the Army use? 50—200—500—800—1,000?
2. Are we using more or less lumber for war purposes than in World War One?
3. How many fully-equipped soldiers can a wooden glider carry?
4. Which do we use the most for war—steel or wood?
5. How much lumber goes into cargo planes?
6. How much lumber is there in a steel Liberty Ship? 300 board feet—1,200—75,000—150,000?
7. Where is the most wood used on a battleship?
8. How many board feet of lumber are needed for a Garand rifle? 1—3—5—12?
9. What has been substituted for Japanese silk in parachutes for supplies?
10. Teak for decking on warships has been replaced by Spruce—Cedar—Fir—Pine?

(ANSWERS)

1. (1) 50 (2) 200 (3) 500 (4) 800 (5) 1,000. 2. (1) More (2) Less (3) Same. 3. (1) 10 (2) 20 (3) 30 (4) 40 (5) 50. 4. (1) Steel (2) Wood (3) Both (4) Neither. 5. (1) 100 (2) 200 (3) 300 (4) 400 (5) 500. 6. (1) 300 (2) 1,200 (3) 75,000 (4) 150,000 (5) 300,000. 7. (1) Deck (2) Hull (3) Mast (4) Rigging (5) Other. 8. (1) 1 (2) 3 (3) 5 (4) 12 (5) 24. 9. (1) Cotton (2) Rayon (3) Silk (4) Wool (5) Other. 10. (1) Teak (2) Cedar (3) Fir (4) Pine (5) Other.

"Only God can make a tree"

Joyce Kilmer

but we can help!

Joyce Kilmer was right . . . but we too can help . . .

... We can and do help by selectively cutting some of our forests, by leaving seed trees and seed blocks in others, by operating nurseries to provide young seedlings for burned areas, and by using all our energies to lick fire, Forest Enemy Number One.

Nature is receiving steadily increasing assistance from the private forest industries in carrying out her appointed task of supplying one timber crop after another on America's forest land.

Presented In the Interest Of An Informed Public By

BURNSIDE VENEER CO.

GENERAL OFFICES : : : BURNSIDE, KY.

Kentucky Federation Of Women's Clubs Join Fight To Preserve State's Forests And Wildlife

Mrs. Robert E. Johnson, President, Kentucky Federation of Women's Clubs has requested the chairman of the Conservation Committee, Mrs. James C. Layne to contact all member clubs regarding the Federation's Conservation objectives.

Said Mrs. Johnson: "I feel sure that the Board of Directors will stand behind this project 100 percent and that all the women in the Federation will respond warmly to the suggestions made by Mrs. Layne."

In a subsequent message to the Editor of The Rowan County News (regarding the publishing of this Special Conservation Edition) Mrs. Layne wrote: "Please add the Kentucky Federation of Women's Clubs to the list of organizations endorsing the things the Conservation Council stands for."

Efficiency Increased

The Campbellsville Coopersage Company have increased the effi-

Power Saw Profitable

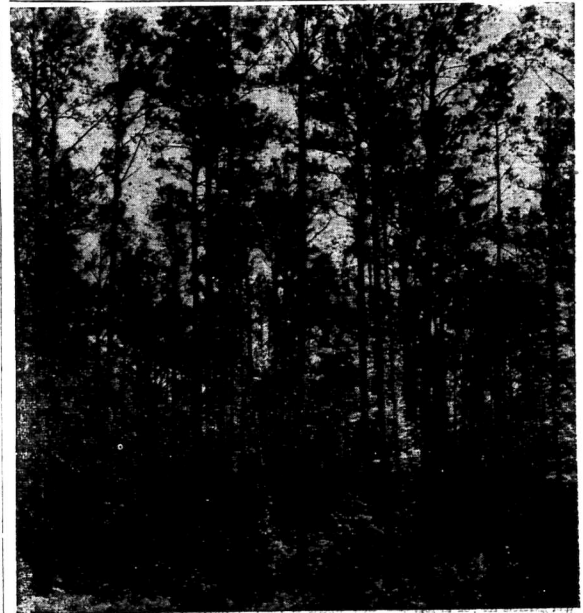
Henry Parrott, Taylor County lumberman, is using a power saw

THE ROWAN COUNTY NEWS

to notch, fell and buck tip forest trees ranging in size up to 30" in. dbh. "The secret of the chain saw," said Mr. Parrott, "is in having two well trained men to use it. It is no play-thing for amateurs." The Campbellsville Lumber Company, managed by Mr. Parrott, still employs the same lumber grader, a colored man named John Shreves, that Parrott trained over 30 years ago.

Every naval vessel from large battleships to small mine sweepers depends on wood.

ONCE A COTTON FIELD



Trees Rapidly Becoming South's 3d Major Crop

Southern farmers seeking greater crop diversification, frequently recommended by agricultural economists, can find profitable occupation for marginal acreage in young pine trees which, according to the records of tree farmers in northern Florida, reported by The Forest Farmer, Valdosta, Georgia, can be made to return an average annual profit of more than \$3.00 per acre.

Trees are basically hardy plants. A thick woods can spring up on land too poor or sandy to support cotton or tobacco and, with the aid of newer methods of tree farming practiced by many large forest operators, can be made to produce marketable pulpwood, even saw timber, over an indefinite period.

At the time of planting of the Florida tracts, information on the most desirable spacing was not available, so various placements were tried. Young slash pines were set at 8, 10, and 12-foot intervals on one plantation, and at 8, 12, and 16-foot intervals on the other.

Volume figures gathered when the tracts were thinned for pulpwood at 13 years, show that the 8x8 foot spacing was most productive, growing about 2 1/2 cords per acre per year, to about 1 1/2 cords per acre per year for the 12x12 foot spacing, next ranking in wood production. The pulpwood stumpage brought an average price of \$2.25 per each unit of 100 cubic feet, average value of the 8 x 8 foot plantations being \$51.62 per acre.

These figures represent the profit that would have accrued to the progressive tree farmers had the entire 8x8 foot tracts been cut clear, says the Florida Forest and Park Service. But, in accordance with approved forestry practice, the woods were merely thinned, 50-65 per cent of the trees left standing. The thinning of dense stands and the resulting increase in nourishment obtained from the soil and the sun by the less crowded trees remaining, add wood rapidly to a forest—and dollar value, as well.

Few southern farmers would refuse a profit of \$3.26 per acre per year on marginal land, but even better returns may be expected over a longer period. As the growth rate in the trees left standing in stimulated, they may go on to produce naval stores, sawlogs, veneer blocks, poles and piling, usually more valuable products than pulpwood.

On the tracts described above, initial cost of trees, and all other expenses, came to less than \$10.00 per acre for the entire 13-year period. There was no fire loss in these plantations, but ordinarily farmers planning the growing of trees would be wise to allow in their calculations for a probable fire loss from 5 to 10 per cent.

Timber for War

By THOMAS COOPER
Dean and Director
College of Agriculture and Home Economics
University of Kentucky
Lexington, Kentucky

We can do our part toward producing the wood needed for war end, and with proper methods of conservation, also preserve forest for future use. The large amount of standing timber that is ready for cutting under good forest practice, even in those sections of Kentucky that have been heavily logged in the past, is surprising. For three years, the Kentucky Agricultural Experiment Station has been studying the forests in parts of Breathitt, Knott, and Perry Counties—an area fairly typical of the cut-over hardwood lands of Eastern Kentucky. It was found that in that three-county area some 400 million board feet of saw timber will be ready for cutting within the next few years. This is more than 20 times what has actually been cut in any recent year.

Roughly, this half-million-acre Eastern Kentucky area is three-fourths forested, with the forest largely in farm woods and other small tracts. The study shows that the total stand of saw timber amounts to about 640 million board feet, 60 percent of which should be cut within the next 10 years to put the forest in the best growing condition. That would mean increasing the annual cut of saw timber 2 or 3 times above the present level. To help the war effort and take advantage of good markets, much of this cut, representing saw logs, veneer logs and stave bolts, should be made in the next year or so.

In addition, it is estimated that there are 2 and one-third million cords of smaller size standing timber in the area studied. About a third of this should be cut within the next 10 years to produce the best growing forest. That

would mean increasing the present cordwood cut, not merely two or three times, but many-fold, for we are now making comparatively little use of our cordwood resources. Mine props and other mine timber, pulpwood, chestnut extract wood, posts, and fire wood are the chief types of products for all of which there is great need.

Our foresters inform me that many Kentucky counties can similarly increase their timber output to the benefit of their forest property and of the nation, as well. That can be done only if owners cut their timber wisely, taking out just the large and inferior trees and protecting the woods from fire.

New Stave Mill Opened On Big Creek

Tom Hensley of Big Creek, Clay County, has installed a stave mill under the same roof with his lumber mill. This well equipped, steam powered sawmill has consistently cut 150 M bd. ft. or more of lumber each month.

Hensley is working on the Cleveland Marcum tract, estimated to contain 2 1/2 million board feet of timber. This sale was stimulated by the "Clay County Log Drive" launched last October by the Forest Service in an effort to increase lumber production.

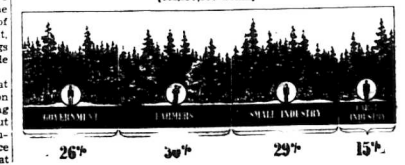
Three Poplar Trees Silent Witness To Kentucky Forestry

FRANKFORT, Ky., Feb. 15.—Three large yellow poplar trees, recently sold by the State Welfare Department, have been silent witnesses to Kentucky history for nearly two centuries. A ring bount showed the largest tree to be 191 years old; it was 38 years old when Kentucky was admitted to the Union in 1792. Growing on the grounds of the State Feeble-Minded Institute at Frankfort, these trees were part of the original virgin forest.

Several years ago, their top branches began dying, indicating that the trees had reached their "old age." Because of their ornamental and shade value, they were left standing until last November when examination by a State Forester showed that the dead tops presented a dangerous hazard to the state wards who played beneath them.

The Hoosier Veneer Company of Indianapolis, Indiana, bought them through Clay County, Frankfort who acted as their agent. Six logs scaling 7,300 feet (board) were cut from the trees, but because of their advanced age and condition an almost equal volume was left on the ground as worthless. Veneer for building trunk carrying gliders will be cut from the logs. The Welfare Department received \$384 for the three trees.

WHO OWNS AMERICAN COMMERCIAL FOREST LAND?



EVERY FOREST FIRE DELAYS THE FINAL DAY OF VICTORY



HOW CIGARETTES START FOREST FIRES



The U. S. Forest Service and many Co-operating State Agencies have made great strides in combating the Forest Fire Menace.

BUT ... TO ACHIEVE FINAL

Success Against the Greatest Destroyer of our No. 1 Natural Resource Every American must be Conscious of what Conservation means to Us As Individuals Living In A Great Nation.

PREVENT FOREST FIRES

Remember These 4 Rules

Until we smother the fire, every man-caused forest fire is an enemy fire. 5c-5

Crush out your smokes.

Downs your campfire; stir; then add more water.

Break your match; then pinch till it's dead.

IF YOU NEED TO BURN:

First—ask about a permit.

Then—follow safe rules.

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Representing a number of the highest class mills, specializing in **HARDWOOD Furniture Dimension Stock and PLYWOODS**. Will be glad to hear from mills having any thing to offer.

The prospects are better **EVERY** day for commercial business in this territory. Get ready now for large future volume by taking advantage of the efficient representation we offer.

L. N. BAGNAL

P. O. Box 737

Winston Salem, N. C.

The Forester Gets Acquainted

From Diary Notes
By K. B. POMEROY
Asst. Area Forester, TPWP

What's that? Cook rattling dishes? Well, roll out, you timber beast, let's get going. Brrr-r-r Indian summer. More like some of that unusual California weather.

Oh, Boy! What a breakfast! Real country ham, eggs sunny side up, hot biscuits, honey and coffee. The Staccos are going to see a lot of me (Cole Hotel, West Liberty). Let's see who these Morgan County sawmill men are, what their problems are, and what we can help them with.

Charlie Kelly is the first contact. He's not sawing today. Got a little tobacco crop to lay by. How are things going? Got enough stumpage? What about labor? Tires? Gasoline? Can you get repair parts? That's funny. Here's a man without any troubles. Guess the idea of someone offering to help was a shock. Well, I hear from him after he gets used to the idea. (And we do, many times)

Now for Alvin Adkin's slave mill on Straight Creek. Say, who in tunket named this creek? I ought to have a swivel joint in the middle of the car on these turns. Howdy, Mr. Adkin (and we go into our little talk about helping timber producers). Now what's your trouble? "No gas for my truck, and that she sets. That's a 150,000 staves fur evan wants on the yard and Drew Evans wants them moved right now." Alright, just sign this CWD-I get application right here, and I think I can have that gasoline for you in four or five days.

Here's Ira Greer's mill right in the next branch. Pretty nice layout here, tram road and everything. What's that? The Draft Board is hot after three of your men? Registered in Rowan County? OK. I'll get Ray White to go over to the Board with me Saturday while we file the proper forms and see what can be done about it.

Who's next? J. D. Cox, Moon, Kentucky. Where's my map? Ah, a road right through there. It will be a pleasure to get on a road again. Whoa! That sign, what

was it? END OF PAVEMENT. From here on the road is in the creek more often than not. Second gear is frequently too fast. High gear impossible. Oops, gotta watch those holes. Nearly lost a wheel. This car must last for the duration.

Which fork should I take? I am intent upon the map when a gruff, unseen bass voice at my very elbow, says, "What's yore name?" Moonshiner! The thought pops into my mind as the old timer does a double flip-flap. It turns out that he is just curious as Government cars never get up that way. In fact he has a small sawmill but is afraid to fix it up and get to sawing for fear he will be drafted soon. We study the problem together and then, decide that he better stop into West Liberty for a talk with the County War Board and the Draft Board. They know what's what. On our way again for another 5 or six miles. What a road! The front end went thru an old bridge that time. The dad-burned map maker must have been living on a diet of mountain-dew when he drew in this road.

Say, how far is a "piece" anyhow? Must have come 7 miles now. We're off again at a brisk 5 miles an hour, dodging chickens, a hound dog and some low-headed kids. Here's a mill, not on my list either. Mr. Lyon? Glad to know you; how is the sawmill business? Need a tire, eh? Have you applied at the Ration Board? No. Well you stop in there and see Mr. Davis. He'll see that you get fixed up alright. Say, what is this place? Crockett. I see, well where is John David Cox? Oh he's up that thar fork a right smart piece. (Hummm-m-m, wonder how far that is compared to just plain piece).

Bumpy-Bump, and around another bend. Oh, oh. There sets a man on a mule. He surveys me silently and critically—especially the badge. I can't get by him. No room. All the wild tales I ever heard of hill-billies flash through my mind. At last he speaks in a high nasal whine: "My name's Adkins and what might yorn be?" Eagerly I tell him all about myself, my work, why I am there and who I wish to see. Satisfied

Woman, 72, Cuts Pulpwood For Grandsons in Service



Mrs. Bonnie Dunn, 72 years old and a great grandmother, is backing her grandsons in the Army and Navy by cutting pulpwood. From a small town in Vermont comes the story of a 72-year-old woman who is cutting pulpwood. Four of her grandsons are in the armed forces and it will not be their grandmother's fault if these men lack the war materials which pulpwood helps provide.

The woman is Mrs. Bonnie Dunn, who says she cut her first pulpwood when she was a girl of eight. Besides cutting pulpwood, Mrs. Dunn does her own housework, takes care of a garden, tends to a horse and cow and cuts all the firewood for use in her home. Her husband died a year ago, shortly after they had marked their golden wedding anniversary. There are six children, 24 grandchildren and three great grandchildren in the family.

At last, he draws, "Wal yore man state those fancy California boots."

Boy is it hot, and the wind keeps switching back and forth. Only 40 feet more to the head now. Whoa. She jumped the line behind. Lost 50 yards catching that break-over. Now for the point again. Wish I had that old CCC gang. They would button this up quick. Probably buttoning up old Remmel now. Gosh—got a belly full of smoke that time. Will I ever catch this fire? Gee, I feel sick. No, I AM sick and how. Must have been the peanuts—or could it be that because of that chew anyway? Up and at it again. There's someone coming through the brush. Help at last. And do I need it. But no, it's just a small boy. "Grandpa says if you can't hold 'er to let 'er go." I look down the hill. There on the road are two cars and four men. Commenting on my tactics no doubt. I make certain mental reservations.

At last the fire is corralled by running it into a cliff. I drag back to my car amid such queries as "Who let the fire out?" "Be you a fire man?" One unusually observing man remarked: "Hain't nobody round to work no more."

Mr. Cox now rode up on his horse. He's heard all about me by now. Needs a truck. Can't hire one and 400 M. bd. ft. to get out this winter. We make out the application. Declining an invitation to "play out with him tonight" I head for town to get the application in the night mail. I sure hope Mrs. Stacey has something on the back of his stove. Who was the dude that said "Be A Forest Ranger, Hunt fish and trap. Year round vacation with pay."

(P.S. The sequel to this is that the fire was left unattended by local farmers. A brisk wind carried embers over the cliff the next day. More than 500 acres were burned as a result. When the Forester returned to his headquarters 10 days later, an irate landowner was looking for him on a charge of having set the fire by throwing a match or cigarette from his car. Investigation disclosed that a disgruntled Draftee had set the fire because he was leaving for the army the next day. He was one of the men in the audience at the road side. And had taken the opportunity to lay the blame on the Government man).

BUY MORE WAR BONDS!

DR. O. M. LYON
DENTIST
"THE MAPLES"
Formerly the Nickel
Clinic Building
Office Phone 28, Residence
Phone 237. Office Hours 10
to 12; 1 to 5

**Alarm Clocks
Repaired**

ALL MAKES
Bring Them In

J. A. BAYS
JEWELRY STORE



No Foolin'

... loggers are writing
fashion ads these days

What a versatile substance is wood!
The tree felled by brawny lumberjacks
may now wind up as delicate negligees,
elegant evening gowns, neckties
or pairs of hose—or as dynamite!

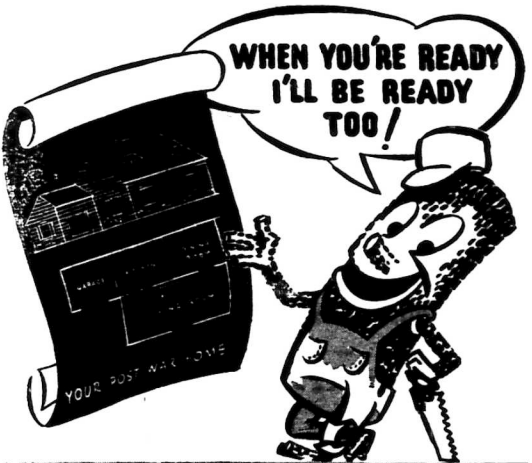
No crop we grow is as various in its ultimate uses as our forests. They may house us, clothe us, protect us, fuel and lubricate our cars, or even feed us. No wonder our forest operators are giving more and more attention, year after year, to the problems of growth—the means whereby this unique heritage from the past may become an ever-renewing resource for the future . . . tomorrow and always.

— THE —
SOUTHERN BELLE

'Where Quality Counts . . .

We Get The Business'

WOOD HAS A JOB IN PEACE . . . AND LIVES WELL



MILLIONS of American families are making post-war plans—for new or better homes.

A million new homes a year, for 10 years, is the estimate of the construction industry's job as soon as the war ends.

And wood will be ready to go to work, for you, without delay.

The construction industry, from tree in the forest to carpenter on the job, needs no retooling. It can turn, immediately, from the tasks of war to the requirements of peace. At least two million men will be employed building homes and other structures for America.

Are your plans ready?

THE FORESTS—CONSTANTLY
RENEWING THEMSELVES—WILL
BE READY.

Forest Fact!
Enough new wood grows
in commercially operated
American forests to build
a new 4-room house for
every U. S. family every
four years.

CARR LUMBER CO.

MOREHEAD, : : : : KENTUCKY



**Homes for
Americans of
Tomorrow**

Yes, little baby, that future forest is filled with baby trees not much bigger than you.

They are growing as certainly as you are growing. By the time you are in grammar school, some of those trees will be ready for thinning. Those that are thinned may serve as fuel to keep you warm in winter, or as pulpwood to provide the paper for your school books.

By the time you are grown and have children of your own, those trees will also have "children" of their own, too. By the time you are 40 or 50, many of those trees will be commercially mature . . . big enough to build millions of fine homes.

Almost a third of all the land area of America, little fellow, is growing trees of many kinds and all sizes today—because the objective of the forest industries is to keep enough timber growing to serve you, and your children, and their children . . . always.

WHITE LUMBER CO.

Wholesale and Retail

PHONE 232 MOREHEAD, KY.

Tenant Becomes Farm Owner By Following Practices F. S. A. Supervisor Recommends

By KARL MAYHEW
State Director, FSA

Willie Cobb, of Lily, Laurel County, Kentucky, is a man who not only realizes the importance of conserving his soil, but believes in using improved practices and following the advice given by the Department of Agriculture to build up the fertility of his soil.

It was during the severe drought of 1936 that Mr. Cobb first came to the Farm Security Administration office, for assistance. At that time, he was living on a farm of more than 100 acres, about thirty-five acres of which were cleared, and it was about the steepest and roughest land the Supervisor had ever seen under cultivation—none of this farm could be considered as agricultural land. That year, the family had a total cash income of \$165, \$10 of which was from off-the-farm labor. The family consisted of ten persons.

It was impossible for the Farm Security Administration to do much to help this family with the limited land resources available. The Supervisor, however, was much impressed with the family,

and with their willingness to work and their desire to improve their condition. In discussing the situation with Mr. Cobb, it was suggested that he try to find a better farm in a better farming community.

In 1940, Mr. Cobb borrowed \$750 from a local bank, mortgaging both tracts of land, and purchased the 55-acre tract of "run-down" land where he is now living. The FSA supervisor helped the family in working out a farm and home plan for their new farm. The farm has now been paid for the fences replaced, the barns rebuilt, and there is a nicely furnished and attractive home. The fields have been heavily limed and fertilized. The hillside seeded to a mixture of lespedeza, red top, timothy, red clover and orchard grass. Mr. Cobb pointed out that he doesn't grow much corn—he has discovered that it pays better to keep his hill land in grass.

Mr. Cobb is not clearing any more steep land, in fact, he has returned 20 acres of the old farm to the growth of timber. The Cobbs are justifiably proud of

their home and their farm. The things they have done are outstanding in the community where they live. Not only have they increased the net worth of their holdings by more than \$5,000, they have also purchased \$2,000 worth of war bonds.

It is always a pleasure to assist families who evidence such a willingness and determination to help themselves.

War-time Forest Fire Prevention Campaign Starts

FRANKFORT, Ky., March 1.—Kentucky's phase of the 1945 National Wartime Forest Fire Prevention Program is being readied for the kick-off on March 1. This program, planned by the War Advertising Council in cooperation with the Office of War Information, will be conducted for the fourth consecutive year as part of the war effort by State Forestry and Conservation agencies and the United States Forest Service. The program has been undertaken at the request of the armed forces.

The objectives for 1945 are: (1) to inform everyone that in forest and woods fires, Americans have another enemy to conquer; (2) to acquaint everyone with the fact that, of these fires, nine out of 10 CAN be prevented; (3) to intensify efforts in areas known to be most critical, and to correlate these efforts with the peak of the forest fire danger season in critical areas; and (4) to provide everyone with simple rules which he or his friends should follow in order to prevent man-made forest and wood fires.

To accomplish these objectives, State and Federal Forestry agencies in Kentucky plan to distribute one million pieces of material such as posters, envelope stuffers, booklets, windshield stickers, and letter stamps. Illustrated articles and advertising mats will be furnished to newspapers and magazines. Fire prevention transcription records will be furnished to radio stations, and special movie trailers will be shown in motion picture theaters. Speakers will be furnished for luncheon clubs and other organizations. In short, an attempt will be made to deliver a fire prevention message to every person in the State through some means.

Goal Aimed At Prevention Of Fires Near

10 Years Effort In Cumberland Area Is Showing Fine Results

Fire-fighters of the Cumberland National Forest are hopeful that 1945 will crown ten years of continuous effort to hold the area burned over annually to an acceptable figure. The goal is a burn of less than 0.1 percent or a maximum loss of 100 acres for each 100,000 acres under protection. The record for the past ten years follows:

Year	No. of Fires	Area Burned
1935	41	333
1936	52	806
1937	19	263
1938	20	157
1939	21	212
1940	31	416
1941	21	296
1942	13	208
1943	10	127
1944	8	135

(Ed. Note: For total No. acres burned on the Forest, multiple the above figures by 10 as the protection boundary includes about 1,000,000 acres at present.)

It will be noted that the average number of fires for the past three years is less than half the average number for the preceding three



HENRY SIPE
Assistant Supervisor of
Cumberland National Forest
In Charge of Fire Control
and Law Enforcement

years. And thereby hangs a tale. When the Forest Service started protecting the 16 county area stretching from Morehead to Stearns, most of the residents were not only negligent and careless in allowing fires to escape and to spread; many of them believed—as a tradition handed down from father to son—that fires were actually a benefit to the forests, to the cattle and to the people.

The first efforts of the Forest Service were in demonstrating that fires could be controlled. CCC boys aided greatly in this work. Then an educational program aimed at fire prevention was started. This resulted in a reduction in the number of fires per 100,000 acres from an average of 46 during the first two years to an average of 26 during each of the next five years. But the annual burned area was still 2 1/2 times the goal.

By '42 it became apparent that if a further reduction in annual burn was to be achieved, steps must be taken to keep so many fires from occurring each year. More thorough enforcement of existing laws appeared to be the answer.

Accordingly, Assistant Supervisor Henry Sipe attended a four-weeks training school in law enforcement work. The school was under the direction of Major Melvin Purvis, an FBI man well known for his apprehension of the criminal John Dillinger. The study courses covered everything from identification of clues to court procedure.

During '42 court action was initiated on nearly one-half the man-caused fires. Three out of four of these cases were won by the government. The results for 1942 and subsequent years were promptly reflected in the record of "acres burned."

While this approach to a goal of many years standing is very encouraging, it cannot be said that it is entirely due to vigorous enforcement action. It so happens that the period of reduced fire occurrence coincides with the period this country has been at war. Undoubtedly a large percentage of the persons normally careless with fire are now in defense plants or in the Armed forces. Let us hope that they have acquired a deeper sense of responsibility during this period of trial and tribulation.

Good Logging Helps Nature Grow Trees Faster



This is a forest of mixed pine and hardwood before selective logging.

Forest industries in the South are helping Nature to furnish continuing timber crops for lumber, pulpwood and other products by using scientific forest management that speeds regrowth in logged-over areas and permits repeated forest harvests without depleting the stock of growing trees. Illustrated here is selective logging, particularly adapted for use in the rich Southern forests, where trees generally vary in age, size and species.

In selective logging, mature trees, past the period of rapid growth, and defective or diseased trees, are usually harvested. As a result of this thinning process, the remaining young, healthy trees obtain more sunlight, more soil nourishment—and increase their rate of growth.

When fire is kept out of the woods, the trees left standing soon spread new seedlings liberally on the forest floor, in the openings left by the selective logging. As the modern logger harvests his crop from another part of the forest, he leaves behind him new growth that will grow rapidly. New utilization methods may permit harvesting this young, fast-growing crop at an earlier age than the original trees.

Harvested trees are shown in outline after the forest has been logged selectively.



Fire Lookouts Are Alerted February 1st

Fire lookouts on the Cumberland National Forest were alerted on February 1, when the Forest began the regular spring period of duty. For the next four months, the

18 lookouts in the forest will be the eyes of the Forest watching for the first thin wisp of smoke which tells of burned timber, and the desolation which follows.

Busy days are ahead of the forest protection men. Fire rakes, axes, and pumps to inspect to be

sure that all is in readiness. Brush fields, sedge grass fields, and sawmills will be inspected. Farmers, sawmill operators, miners, truckers, and others will be asked to be careful to keep fires under control at all times.

—He's cultivating a New HOUSE



GROWTH of wood in American forests is increasing—increasing because the private forest industries are protecting seed sources and re-stocking burned over lands.

Your grand children will have the opportunity to use abundant forest products because forest industry men like this tree nursery worker are now propagating trees which will grow into the homes of the future.

Trees are a crop—a renewable resource. Our lands can return many succeeding harvests of the thousands of items we need from wood because we are keeping the forests productive.



THE MENGEL COMPANY (Incorporated)

'A Good Place to Work'

Needs workers at once — men and women
Apply Employment Office — Louisville, Kentucky

Your Walnut Logs ARE NEEDED!

BY UNCLE SAM
FOR GUN STOCKS

We Pay
Full Ceiling!

GEORGE N. TOMLINSON
WINCHESTER, KENTUCKY



Help Woody Prevent Fires

... and help yourself, too!

Lookouts, posted in high towers, keep watch over much of our forest land.

But the best they can do is to spot a fire after it has started. They know that that first wisp of smoke may be a conflagration within minutes.

But a far better way to protect our forests is to prevent fires before they start. Most of them can be prevented, because carelessness causes most of them. Be sure your cigarette or match is out before you throw it away.

UNION GROCERY CO.
MOREHEAD, KENTUCKY

Restore 'Happy Hunting Ground' Ky. Conservation Leader Urges

Chairman of Conservation Committee
Of Corbin Kiwanis Club Says First
Constructive Steps Now Being Made

By ROBT. A. BLAIR, Chmn.
Conservation Committee
Corbin Kiwanis Club

For many years I have had a keen interest in the conservation of our natural resources, not an activity as a business, but as a hobby, shall we say.

During this time, the useless cutting of our timber, largely in its infancy, has been observed and studied, the slaughtering of wild life when found seemingly in abundance, and stream pollution beyond the imagination of the wild-eyed kind.

Having been raised in South-eastern Kentucky, amid a former timber stand of outstanding value and beauty, I have seen it slowly disappear and wooded areas adjacent to our new and improved highways cut to a very large extent. Wooded areas that were once beautiful and beckoned out-of-state travel to stop and linger awhile. Such wanton cutting has resulted in a study of highway development to once again return these thoroughfares to a "native" state. We surely recognize the future magnitude of tourist travel and want to be ready when it starts coming our way after this world conflict is over and the peace is won.

Of course, at this time, it is more than urgent to conserve the proper and necessary timber, and likewise equally imperative to produce the pulpwood that is so terribly important in our all-out war effort. Wood is certainly being used in far more ways than the average person has any idea. It will be equally useful and needed after peace. Nor is it too late to begin a statewide program and practice of selective cutting of the timber yet remaining on Kentucky soil.

The preservation of our wild life is likewise of utmost interest to those who know the situation. Game protection must have full support, not only from the sportsmen of Kentucky, but equally as much from those in official capacities.

One of Kentucky's outstanding deprivations is against the timber and resources is the pollution of her streams—shameful indeed when we consider that Kentucky has more miles of running streams than any other state in the nation. From the smallest

communities to our largest cities, we find that the streams are utilized as an open sewer, a very definite menace to health, property, prosperity and the part of our food supply that the streams could furnish as in the past years. If this practice continues, as it has been, we will pay an extremely high price for our negligence in not correcting this evil.

It is pleasing to note, however, that a constructive state-wide program is beginning to get underway and should command the attention of every resident of the Commonwealth, with not only his interest, but his full support.

All in all, Kentucky can still be proud of her natural resources, but many errors in the field are yet to be corrected. Now is indeed a very opportune time to begin the movement and carry it on to a thorough and complete development—to a state that will place Kentucky in her rightful element, that of once again becoming the "Happy Hunting Ground."

Woodlot Converted Into Memorial By Metcalf Farmer

Joe Key, Metcalf County farmer, has decided to make his woodlot a permanent memorial to his son, who is now fighting in Europe. This decision was arrived at as the result of numerous letters from the son, who nearly always makes reference to a desire to get back to do a little hunting. Several lumbermen have tried to buy the timber as it is an excellent young stand averaging 14" in diameter at breast height. Mr. Key consulted his Farm Forester. The percentage of high grade lumber that can be obtained from trees of this size is small. However, in the next 20 years these trees will double and perhaps treble in volume, depending upon the species. There will be a decided increase in the percentage of high grade lumber that can be cut from them. This will increase their value, correspondingly.

What greater heritage can Joe Key leave his boy than one that will provide sport, food and shelter for him and at the same time is continually increasing in value?

Forest Area In Tennessee Now Conserved

Timber Was Destroyed
At First. Then Overly
Exploited By Man

By J. O. ARTMAN
Associate Forester
Tennessee Valley Authority

The forests of the Tennessee Valley, first destroyed because they were an obstacle to progress, then exploited for as long as they were worth, are finally being conserved. The people of the Valley, planning today for a more abundant future, are beginning to recognize the forest for what it really is—a naturally replenished storehouse of valuable resources, a protector of resources, a thing of beauty and a base for recreational opportunity which is unsurpassed.

Evidence of this trend is being demonstrated by groups and individuals all over the valley. Long ago, the Lions Club of Athens, Tennessee, sponsored a movement which led to the establishment of a 200-acre county forest on the shore of Chickamauga Reservoir. In the other end of the same state, the Future Farmers of Wayne County High School leased 5,000 acres of woodland from a local lumber company and set out to demonstrate the principles of good forest management. Almost a million board feet of timber has been marked for selective cutting on the forest property of the Emmanuel Lutheran Church in Sullivan County, Tennessee. The 5,000-acre woodland of the University of the South at Sewanee, Tennessee, is furnishing wood for war, and at the same time, a valuable lesson in forest management for the people of the Highland Rim. Most significant of all more than 300 farmers and other woodland owners in the seven Valley states have helped set up demonstrations of good woodland management on their own properties.

For more than a century the people of the Valley have permitted a dangerous depletion of their forest heritage. Exploitive cutting, repeated burning and overgrazing have together reduced by almost one-half the productive capacity of the average forest acre and the waste still continues. Too many immature trees are still cut, too many defective or otherwise undesirable trees are left standing, too many fires burn too many acres each spring and fall, and too many cattle still graze unprotected in the woods. Increased knowledge of how to manage forests for continuous profitable production is needed to eliminate these destructive practices and to develop the forest resource to its maximum usefulness.

Real progress is being made in this direction. During the twelve months ending June 30, 1944, 109 million board feet of sawtimber was selectively harvested from the woodlands of the valley. In spite of the heavy war-time demand for wood, more than 10 percent of all sawtimber produced was cut in accordance with continuous-production plans prepared by trained foresters. Scientific timber management is now being practiced on almost 2.5 million acres of Valley forest land. On these areas, timber cutting improves rather than depletes the forest resource. Future productivity is not sacrificed for the sake of increased cash income today. Uncontrolled burning and grazing are not tolerated since they too jeopardize forest values.

Generally throughout the Valley, landowners have been in the habit of selling timber "by the boundary." Under this practice, a tract of timber is sold for a specified sum of money with no restrictions as to what kind of trees or how many of them be cut. The buyer usually cuts everything of value simply because he has always operated that way. The result is total liquidation with no chance of another crop for fifty or a hundred years.

Selling timber by the boundary is all right provided the owner designates the trees which are to be cut. Good forest management demands that trees be cut selectively, that mature trees be removed and that immature ones be left to complete their growth. Furthermore, this selection must be made on an individual tree basis; each tree must be considered in the light of its present value and what it might be worth in the future. The good forest manager



does not cut trees simply to market green logs or lumber; he harvests individual trees only because they are mature. He knows that if he leaves them standing beyond maturity, the total growth of the whole timber stand will be reduced.

Timber buyers were skeptical at first about buying timber; but now they are beginning to realize that the kind of forest management which is good for the owner is good for them too. One Alabama lumberman, after he had cut a tract of marked timber, wrote to the forester who had marked the trees: "We would like to get more jobs of this kind. We have already recommended your assistance to several woodland owners. Please keep us informed of all woodlands you mark in this vicinity." This lumberman wants to stay in business where he is, and he recognizes sustained-yield timber management as a logical means to that end.

When the forests of the Valley are all managed for continuous production, the total annual wood harvest can be twice or three times what it is now. Forest industries can then provide full-time employment for at least 100,000 persons. Citizens will instruct their legislators to supply adequate funds to protect this valuable resource, and forest fires will become the exception rather than the rule. Since productive forests are also productive forests, more water will be held in the soil, surface run-off will be reduced, and less soil will

Goals Calling For Increased Pulpwood Production During 1945 Set By WPB

Need For Cutting
Is Acute, Federal
Agency Sets Out

A 1945 pulpwood production goal of 1,771,000 cords for the Appalachian region was set this week as Curtis M. Hutchins, chief of the WPB pulpwood production branch, announced that 16,000 cords of pulpwood will be needed this year to meet military and essential civilian requirements for paper and other wood pulp products.

The national goal is about 1,000,000 cords higher than total domestic wood receipts of all U. S.

As was noted in streams and reservoirs. Game and fish will increase in numbers because their homes will be more livable. Only when these things have been accomplished will be forest resource be contributing its full share to the welfare of man.

Even though this goal still appears far-distant, a definite trend toward conservative forest management has been established. One more of the Valley's many resources is on the way to maximum development.

mills in 1944 and 2,000,000 cords above the original WPB goal for last year. The extra pulpwood is needed, Hutchins said, to match the recent step of Allied military operations in Europe and the Pacific.

States included in the Appalachian region are: Pennsylvania, Virginia, West Virginia, North Carolina, Tennessee, Kentucky, Delaware, Maryland and Ohio.

Hutchins said war needs for pulpwood are now at their peak and he called on farmers and farm workers and all full-time and part-time pulpwood cutters to help industry to attain the 1945 goal.

"Use of every idle axe and saw now can produce the pulpwood for material that brings victory closer and friends and loved ones home just that much sooner," he said. His statement follows:

"It will be necessary to produce 16,000,000 cords of domestic pulpwood if the heavily increased demands of the armed services overseas, and the essential home front war needs for pulp and paper products are to be met in 1945.

"The 1945 need is approximately 1,000,000 cords above the domestic production of 1944. The ad-

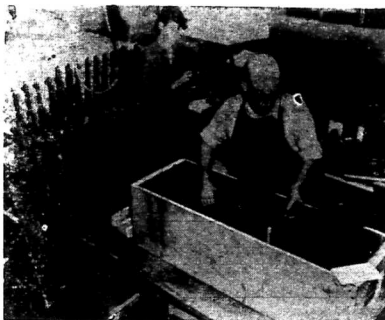
ditional million cords is necessary to meet the step up in military action in war theaters throughout the world. The present tempo of war is chewing up material faster than it was believed possible a year ago. The packaging of food, ammunition, medical and a myriad of other supplies for shipment to men overseas requires increased amounts of pulpwood.

"The pulpwood necessary for the production of pulpwood for the manufacture of much of the military supplies, explosives, high-tensile rayon for the heavy duty tires which move our military forces overland both in Europe and Pacific war theaters and for other special military uses must be produced by each farmer and by each part-time and full-time wood cutter to the best of his ability.

"Pulpwood produced yesterday, today and every day has been and will be instrumental in saving soldiers' lives on our many battlefronts. Use of every idle axe and saw now can produce the pulpwood for material that brings victory closer and friends and loved ones home just that much sooner."

Logs Wanted!

WHITE OAK AND WALNUT



U. S. Signal Corps photograph.

YOUR TREES ARE GOING TO WAR

Rifles being packed for shipment to the fighting front. Wooden gunstocks and wooden crates for shipment. Uncle Sam needs more wood for these purposes. Mr. Farmer—have you any lumber that you can harvest—NOW? Produce more lumber.

Prime Grade

Large
Diameters.

— Write To: —

**THE ACME VENEER
& LUMBER COMPANY**

324 EAST FOURTH ST.

CINCINNATI 2, OHIO

NOTICE!

WE NEED
FOR VITAL WAR ORDERS

All Kinds Lumber, Green
or Dry

WE PAY CASH!

Our Policy: Top Prices, Good Grades
and Liberal Measurement

By bringing us your lumber, you assist in the war effort and will establish yourself with a concern, who during the past seventeen years in business has always been in the market, depression period or otherwise.

Phone or Write for Prices and
Specifications

**GRISSOM - RAKESTRAW
LUMBER COMPANY**

YARD AND OFFICE:

BURNSIDE, KENTUCKY

WANTED : - - TOUGH WHITE ASH FOR CRITICAL MILITARY COMMITMENTS

MR. FARMER

HE'S FIGHTING
WITH YOUR LOGS
AND PULPWOOD



Official U. S. Navy photograph

Cases of food—largely carrots and sausage in the foreground—piled on a New Caledonia dock for redistribution to men at the front.

Food and plenty of it is needed to keep Uncle Sam's fighting men in trim. Add plenty of lumber for crates and boxes, pulpwood for paper cartons and containers is needed to put the food across. Wood shortages, due to lack of sufficient men cutting trees in the forest, have caused a critical bottleneck. Farmers are now being called upon to turn out and harvest victory timber in their woodlands; just as they are producing food for freedom from their fields and pastures. Proper cutting of woodlands increases their value and provides continuous crops of timber. Prices for all forest products are at a peak. For advice on proper marking and cutting or for help in marketing, call on your Farm Forester or Timber Project Forester. Ask your County Agent. Cut wisely, but

.....
Cut Them NOW
.....



*We Need Any Amount
Of 1-Inch and Thicker
No. 2 Common and Bet-
ter Tough Ash. It May
All Be Loaded In
The Same Car*

THICKNESSES LOADED SEPARATELY

**GRADES NEED NOT
BE SEPARATED**

Will Take the Lumber
GREEN OR DRY
Carloads or Truckloads

THOMPSON-KATZ LUMBER CO.

PHONE OR WRITE US!

MEMPHIS, TENN.

PHONE 9-7751

KEEL LOGG APPEALS TO LUMBERMEN

All Common and Better in Eight Hardwood Species Needed For War Truck Body Program

Commander Of Navy Lumber Division Says

WASHINGTON, D. C. — Commander W. W. Kellogg, of the Navy Lumber Coordinating Unit, has prepared for the benefit of the hardwood producers a detailed report on the present procurement position as it affects the armed forces. In this report, Mr. Kellogg says:

"To The Hardwood Industry Of The United States"

"As most of you know, I was a member of the Lumber Survey Committee for the Pacific Ocean Area. I have been back this country several weeks, and the picture I find as to hardwood lumber is not encouraging. Not only is it very badly needed, but also articles of lumber, such as trucks, rails, mosquito net bars, handles, etc., and it is in this field where the hardwood industry plays the highest part. The picture I find as to hardwood lumber is not encouraging. Not only is it very badly needed, but also articles of lumber, such as trucks, rails, mosquito net bars, handles, etc., and it is in this field where the hardwood industry plays the highest part. The picture I find as to hardwood lumber is not encouraging. Not only is it very badly needed, but also articles of lumber, such as trucks, rails, mosquito net bars, handles, etc., and it is in this field where the hardwood industry plays the highest part."

"At the time I left there was a temporary lull in lumber procurement for the military, and many thought we had passed the peak in lumber requirements. It came as quite a surprise to me to learn on my return by contacting my office from San Francisco, that the War Relocation Authority, Central Procuring Agency had the largest backlog of unplaced business in the history of the organization. During November, CPA purchased more hardwood lumber than in any other one month during the war."

May Not Be Enough

"Today the situation is quite different, and others in Washington share my feeling that there may not be enough hardwood lumber of grades and species needed to carry on the various programs now in progress, even with the entire production of the mills who have been fore-operated only half-heartedly. While some war programs have been stepped up, others have tapered off, so that the total requirements of grades and species needed for 1945 will not be met. In 1944, there is not as much lumber available particularly in the better grades, and our real difficulty is with the Common and Better grades of heavy hardwoods; i.e., red and white oak, ash, beech, birch, hard maple, rock elm, pecan and hickory. In the latter species, large quantities of dimension blanks are needed as well as the higher grades of lumber."

"There are several causes that contribute to this decrease in the amount of lumber available. One is that for three years the consumption of these grades has been greater than production, and too many there are no inventories to draw on. Another is the fact that, there being such a small margin between the price of No. 2 Common and No. 1, the lumbermen and manufacturers are using Common and Better for the production of items that can be made from lower grades. But the main cause is that production of these grades has continued to decline."

Knowledge of Problems

"I know some people think we do not realize your production problems; however, I feel that the men in our offices have as good a picture of the all-over situation as can be obtained because we are in contact not only with one producer area, but with the entire hardwood industry of the United States. We know that the demand for veneer supply of high-grade lumber is enormous, and we are faced with a shortage of trucks, tires, and other equipment vital to the industry. We know of your terrific manpower problem, not only the shortage, but also the inefficiency of labor that is available and the acute absenteeism that conditions are hampering production. We know the irritation that is caused by various regulations of governmental agencies — some of which have been issued at the request of our office, and some of which the industry brought on itself by failure to respond to repeated appeals. As for the restrictions asked by our office, each one was considered vitally necessary if the war was to get its lumber; but when necessity has ceased to exist, this office will be among the first to recommend a relaxation or cancellation of same."

"It is because we know all these facts that we are worried about

the present situation. We do not look for, nor can we expect, a miracle of production during the months which now face us, but we do hope that production can be maintained at its present level."

The Answer To The Problem

In view of the above, there is only one answer, and that is: Until the war is over, not just a large percentage, of the Common and Better grades of these species must be made available for military requirements. For this reason, I am making this personal appeal to the industry, asking specifically for the following:

1. A continuation of the manufacture of the sizes and grades most needed by the military, and not excluding to the extent as some have done when it becomes necessary to freeze a portion of the industry's production.
2. A separation of the Common and Better grades and discontinuance of the practice of mixing the grades, so that all grades in the same shipment.
3. A greater effort to see that none of your production of these grades is for non-essential use.

"No shipment, neither as possible, of Common and Better grades for manufacture of items that can be made from lower grades."

"I have had the opportunity several times to say to the hardwood industry that it has done a good job so far in this war — part of the industry is outstanding job, but the war is not yet won. We have our most important job yet to do, and the final judgment will be made after the war is won. It is my opinion that the next six months will be the most critical period during the war, insofar as procurement of hardwood lumber is concerned, and I feel sure that the hardwood industry will not hesitate to do everything within its power to see that war requirements are met. Shortages and crises have occurred before, particularly in yellow pine and fir, and each time such a condition has occurred, that branch of the industry affected has responded, and war requirements have been met. I mention that at one time for a period of weeks, the military was taking 90 percent of the entire fir production."

"I feel sure that until every last foot of lumber needed for the war has been turned over for war requirements, no one in the hardwood industry wants us to suggest to higher authorities a cutback in programs or substitution of other materials."

Sharkey Farmer

Learns Lesson In Fire Prevention

R. F. Hicks, Sharkey farmer, lost most of his timber and nearly lost his hay field and barn by fire last October. He learned a lesson in fire prevention.

He related his story to Coy M. Hubbard, local FSA supervisor, upon recent visit. The following is Mr. Hicks' story:

"Careless hunters let fire get started twelve years ago and they left their mark in our woods. If all we could do to save our land was to let a fire get started, we would have it. We fought the fire with our plow and brush. It jumped the plow and ring several times and set the hay fire on fire."

"Our woods were destroyed. Over 100 trees, six to twelve inches through, were killed. Fifty percent of the big timber was lost. 'Scold' and never recovered to normal growth. All the seedlings were killed on fifteen acres and fifty percent was damaged or destroyed on thirty acres. Fire sure leaves its mark!"

"It is all carelessness on the part of people passing by — hunters and farmers who don't care — that causes such things. I don't ever recall a fire where care was taken. After a fire started, it can hardly be stopped — prevention is the only cure."

"I've cleared up over 100 acres and never let a fire get out. Many farmers don't watch the wind or rake a ring before setting fire to new ground or to burn brush. This carelessness and careless people are the cause of hundreds of acres of forest fires each year in our community."

"I'd got a thousand dollars of timber coming on instead of fire-damaged trees and red brush. I could cut 4,000 to 5,000 feet now if the fire had not come twelve years ago. We wouldn't be short on timber for our own use and the war effort if we would prevent fires."

The bulk of gunpowder used on all active battle fronts is made from wood.

Wood Values Enhanced By Chemistry

Products Of Forests Utilized By Chemical Industries

By L. F. LIVINGSTON
Manager, Division
E. I. DuPont de Nemours and Co., Inc., Wilmington, Delaware

Chemical science is mobilized to defend all things made of wood against the destructive forces of decay, fire, termites, and the numerous other natural enemies that attack them all the way from the growing tree to the finished product.

Chemists, plant pathologists, entomologists, and engineers, employed decades of painstaking research to develop this defense against the natural enemies of wood. As a result, it is now possible to enhance the appearance, usefulness, and value of wood that comes from growing trees, by the proper treatment with suitable chemicals, within the limits of their availability.

Hundreds of millions of cubic feet of lumber are now treated with chemicals for control of wood-rotting fungi, termites, and marine borers; for seasoning and preserving of wood for flameproofing, bending, bleaching, plating, and generally for making wood and its products more durable and valuable.

While forest fertilization is in its infancy, experimental evidence shows that use of commercial plant food for trees often pays. Numerous insecticides, fungicides, and other chemical treatments also have been found of great economic importance.

A new penetrating spray made of orthodichlorobenzene and ordinary Diesel oil that kills bark beetles on thinbarked species was recently announced. This eliminates the hazardous and expensive method of destroying the immature broods by fire. The gum flow from slash and longleaf pine trees is greatly increased by applications to the newly cut faces of solutions of sulfuric acid or of caustic soda.

Various Chemical Treatments Enhance Value Of Lumber

Among various chemical treatments of lumber, phenyl mercury being used as a surface protectant against infection by wood-rotting organisms on fabricated wood parts such as cargo bodies of automobile trucks, wood sliders and wooden boots.

Then there is chromated zinc chloride to prevent premature decay and termite attack and fire-treated wood often outlasts untreated wood from three to ten times. Use of the chemical for protecting freshly cut green fence posts is growing rapidly. American farmers replacing a half-billion fence posts annually.

Use of crystal urea eliminates seasoning grades in sawed lumber, such as splitting, checking, honeycombing, or "shot" or "horing," warping, and internal collapse. Urea is also used for seasoning poles, pilings, and posts; for treating headings for cooperage; hickory handling, and bobbins; shuttle stock, and other similar items.

Green woods sufficiently impregnated with urea by soaking in a concentrated solution and then air or kiln-dried, become relatively plastic when heated. They can be bent, twisted, and compressed, and retain their new shape, resuming their normal rigidity and hardness when cool. On reheating, the wood again becomes plastic. Urea also is used with a dimethylolurea, "Arbocel," a diformylolurea, to give wood greater tensile strength, durability and to improve dimensional stability.

Commercially treated handles on picks, shovels, pitchforks, and other tools have that blonde look because they are bleached with hydrogen peroxide. Numerous other wood products are bleached either by spraying the chemical on the veneer to produce a surface bleach or by immersing the veneer to give a bleach that will permit deeper sanding operations.

Ethyl mercury phosphate is used to control blue-stain, particularly in areas where conditions for growth of the fungus that causes blue-stain are severe.

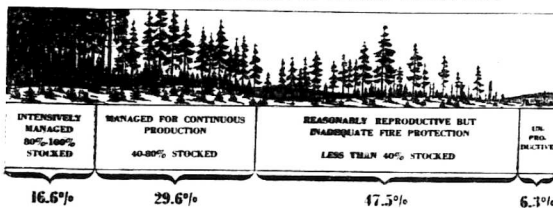
Products Of Forest Utilized By Chemical Industry

There are many uses of the products of the forest by the chemical industry. Wood pulp is an important source of cellulose from which a vast array of products is derived, including smokeless powder, essential to every arm in the service. Wood flour enters into the manufacture of commercial explosives, now of

CONDITION OF INDUSTRIAL FOREST LAND

(As Reported by State and Industry Forest Authorities to National Lumber Manufacturers Association)

COVERING 153 MILLION ACRES OF PRIVATE TIMBER LAND



untold value in military projects. Two registered bloodhounds, few seconds to pick up the trail, and in the mining of strategic materials needed for war.

Bloodhounds Aid Ranger In Chase Of Fire Bug

Forest rangers may not always "get their man" when pest-destroying the cause of a forest fire, but they certainly give him a good



CARELESS MATCHES — WEAPONS OF SABOTAGE!

YOUR CIGARETTES, your lighted matches, your neglected campfires can cause more damage to America's war effort than the biggest bomb. What's more, they DO.

Last year, more forest and range fires were started by the carelessness of patriotic, law-abiding citizens like yourself than by arsonists, lightning, or any other cause.

These forest and range fires sabotaged the war effort by destroying critical materials and draining manpower.

This year we mustn't let Our Carelessness be the Enemy's Secret Weapon.

So, when we go into the woods, let's be careful — more careful than we've ever been before. Let's obey the rules illustrated here, and ask others to do so. Let's solemnly

resolve that no thoughtless act of ours shall give "aid and comfort" to the Axis.

ATTENTION, BRUSH BURNERS!

More than 6 million acres are burned yearly, because of YOUR careless use of fire in clearing plow land and burning logging and other slash and debris. Do your part this year.

Remember:

1. Don't burn without a permit from a ranger or fire warden.
2. Don't burn during unusually hot, dry, or windy weather.
3. Scrape a trail or "plow around" areas to be burned.
4. Have help handy till the last spark is dead.

REMEMBER THESE RULES:



IF YOU BURN SLASH First — get a permit Last — kill every spark

OUR CARELESSNESS Their Secret Weapon

PREVENT FOREST FIRES
This Message Is Presented In the Interest of Conserving One of Kentucky's Most Important Natural Resources.

KENTUCKY UTILITIES COMPANY

A Tax-Paying Citizen in 433 Communities

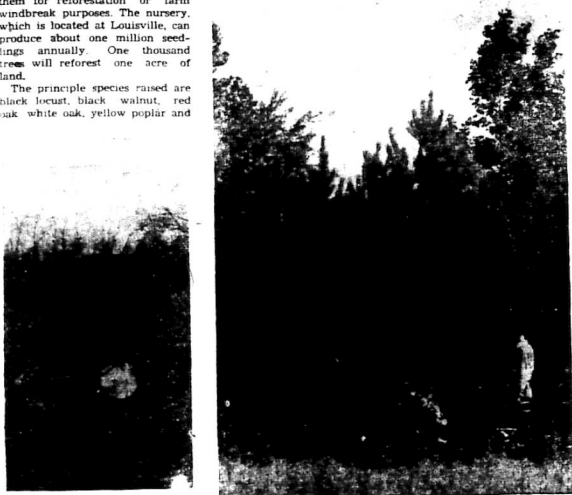
Reforest Kentucky's Waste Land

Although the job of reforesting Kentucky's wastelands has barely begun, many small tree plantations through the State provide ample evidence that planting trees grows dividends. There are approximately 1,500,000 acres of eroded, abandoned and submarginal farm land in Kentucky which grew no crops of any value. However, most of these waste areas will grow trees.

To encourage their reforestation, the State Division of Forestry has operated a nursery since 1925 in cooperation with the Federal Government. Here, trees are grown from seed and supplied at low cost to farmers and timberland owners who agree to plant them for reforestation or farm windbreak purposes. The nursery, which is located at Louisville, can produce about one million seedlings annually. One thousand trees will reforest one acre of land.

The principle species raised are black locust, black walnut, red oak, white oak, yellow poplar and

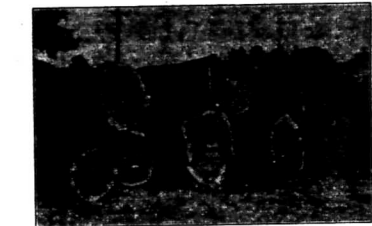
shortleaf, loblolly and white pine. The most popular species is black locust which will often produce fence posts or mine timbers within twelve years after planting; it is also useful for controlling erosion and building up worn-out soil. Shortleaf pine will sometimes grow successfully in soil which is too poor to support locust or other hardwoods. It will pave the way for natural reproduction of the more valuable hardwoods, and at the same time, produce a quick crop of pulpwood. Loblolly pine is a rapid grower which has been introduced from the southern states. White pine is a native which is well suited to much of eastern Kentucky. Yellow poplar thrives in rich mountain coves when protected from fire and grazing. Tree planting is not a hit or miss proposition when correct planting procedures and protection is practiced. Proper knowledge of the soils and the trees that will grow in them is necessary. Regardless of the best plans, a drought period in the first year or two may kill many of the trees. Survival of over 90 percent is excellent; under 50 percent is poor.



Two-year-old Red Pine Planted in Oldham County, in 1936

The same Red Pine plantation in 1944, is now 16 feet high

An Appeal To The Farmer



This farmer harvested the big one's and left the ones "just right for tea." He will realize this extra dividend on the next cut.

Your woods are War Material! If you have a boy or a girl in the Service you know how important lumber and pulpwood is to them. Yet production in forest products in 1944-45 will fall way short of the need. You can help alleviate this shortage. If your trees are ready, cut them now.

You may be able to spend a few hours each day working in your woods. You can get good prices for your logs and for pulpwood. If you cannot work in your own woods, you may be able to work with a neighbor or in a mill. Or you may be able to get another man to work in the woods or mills. If you have a truck suitable for hauling logs, lumber or pulpwood, make it available. Any help you

can give will help Win the War.

If you cut logs or pulpwood in your own woods, consider the following points:

1. Learn from your buyer just what he wants; be sure the transportation problem is settled; know what price you will get; cut mature trees that are ready for War; leave young thrifty, well formed trees for future cutting.

2. It takes about 70 percent more man hours to log 1,000 feet from 8-inch logs than from 16-inch logs; a man can produce 1 1/2 times as much pulpwood per day from trees 8 inches or more in diameter than from trees 5 to 8 inches in diameter.

For advice or assistance contact your nearest Forester.

Fire Suppression Year-round Battle

FRANKFORT, Ky., March 1.—Forest enemy number one is FIRE. Few people realize that Kentucky has one of the worst forest fire problems in the nation. It is part of a tri-state hot spot with Kentucky, Virginia, and West Virginia) which had, in 1940, eight percent of the forest area, fourteen percent of the number of fires, and thirty-four percent of the burned area in fourteen eastern states.

Yet nearly seven million acres of its state and private timberland receives no protection. In some recent years, more than a half million acres of this unprotected forest have been burned over, doing at least a million dollars damage to merchantable timber and young trees. In 1944, the Kentucky Division of Forestry protected 1,671,000 acres of State and private land from fire in fourteen eastern and two western counties. On this area, only 10,669 acres, or about two-thirds of one percent, burned. This is an all-time good record for Kentucky.

The protected area is divided in-

to eight administrative units, each headed by a full-time Chief Forest Warden. During the fire seasons, in the spring and fall, each Chief employs one or two forest guards who act as his assistants. In each unit are two standby fire crews of five men each. These crews are especially trained and are the first line of defense in fighting fire. The second line of defense consists of more than 200 deputy wardens and their local crews. In extreme emergencies, a third line of defense, consisting of sawmill and logging crews, highway maintenance men, miners, etc., is called to action. Twenty-three local cutters serve as eyes for the organization—to detect and report fires. Nearly 400 miles of private telephone lines carry fire reports from the towers to wardens.

The most important work of a fire-control organization is done between fire seasons. Towers, trails, and communications must be repaired and maintained; fire-fighters must be mobilized and trained, equipment must be over-

hauled or replaced; transportation must be arranged for; prevention education must be done. In short, detailed action plans must be worked out and executed for every phase of prevention, preparedness and suppression. When this between season work is properly done, there will be fewer fires to fight, and the fire situation can be kept under control.

Unfortunately, inadequate appropriations, and war-caused shortages of manpower and equipment have greatly hindered efficient fire protection service. Cooperation of timber operators and owners in preventing fires, and in lending labor and equipment in emergencies, will help keep the record good and will save timber for the war effort. Larger state appropriations for forestry will eventually enable the Division of Forestry to extend its service throughout the Commonwealth.

Louisville Cooperator Starting New Operations

A new state mill has been placed in operation on Big Double Creek in Clay County near Peabody. The company expects to have 5 or 6 more state mills in operation as soon as the weather permits.

Per capita consumption of "cultural" papers (newsprint, book, etc.) increased from 26.6 pounds in 1939 to 89.3 pounds in 1940; and of utility papers (boards, wrapping, etc.) from 31.1 pounds in 1939 to 160.7 pounds in 1940.

American forests have furnished most of the material in the homes of the people, which now represent a value of about \$80,000,000. One cord of pulpwood will make 1,800 shell containers.

Wood insulates well because it contains dead air spaces.

The Stranger!

(Author Unknown)

Who's the stranger, Mother dear?
Look—he knows us! Ain't he queer?
Hush, my son! Don't talk so wild.
That's your father, dearest child.

He's my father? No such thing!
Daddy died, you know, last spring.
Father didn't die, you nut!
He supervised the annual cut.

Now the season's over, so
Daddy has no place to go.
There's no place for him to roam,
That's why he's coming home.

Put your arms around his neck
He's the one that earns the check.
Kiss him. He won't bite you, child.
All these foresters look wild.

(Clipped by K. B. Pomeroy).

State Forester Reviews Management Progress That Kentucky Has Achieved

LOOKING ACROSS
POOR FORK AT
BLACK MOUNTAIN
FROM THE
KENTENIA STATE
FOREST IN
HARLAN COUNTY.
THIS IS KEN-
TUCKY'S ONLY
STATE-OWNED
FOREST.



Annual Cut Of 800,000 Feet Is Now Permissible

FRANKFORT, Ky., Feb. 15.—Kentucky Forests are operated on a basis designed to yield a perpetual annual harvest of timber products, according to State Forester H. B. Newland, Frankfort.

The larger of the two areas is Kentucky Ridge Forest in Bell County. This forest of 11,626 acres is owned by the United States Department of Agriculture, but it has been leased for 95 years to the Kentucky Department of Conservation. The Kentenia State Forest contains 3,624 acres in Harlan County and was deeded to the State Division of Forestry in 1919. The Multiple Use Principle is followed in the administration of both areas. In other words, all the various resources, such as timber, recreational values, game and fish, watershed protection, and scenery will be so managed as to obtain the maximum benefits from each without detriment to the other.

On the Kentucky Ridge Forest about 1,000 acres have been set aside permanently for recreation. Furnished cabins have been provided for vacationists. A lodge serves as an indoor recreational center, and has been used for meetings, banquets and dances. Two picnic areas contain ample fire places, tables and shelters for a large number of people. Many miles of foot trails provide an assortment of thrills for the hiker or native lover.

A survey and a management plan have been completed which show how much timber of each species is on the area, how fast it is growing, and how much can be harvested each year without injury to the forest. No more is cut than can grow in an average year. At present, the allowable annual cut is 805,000 board feet, and this will undoubtedly increase as the forest is restored to more normal growing conditions.

Since 1940, 1,108,000 board feet of timber have been cut from the forest. In addition, the following intermediate products have been sold: dogwood—158 bolts—80 cords; acidwood—158 cords; mine props—4,562 pieces; fence posts—2,927 pieces; and telephone poles—40. A contract for sale of 134,000 board feet has

BRITISH 'JILLS' PINCH-HIT WELL FOR LUMBERJACKS

LONDON.—Britain's "Lumber Jills" have hung up an impressive record while pinch-hitting for lumberjacks at Abbots Leigh near Bristol, England. Thirty of the girl woodcutters cleared 20 acres in three months, piling up 460 tons of coal mine props cut from trees they felled.

just been made and a large sale of nearly two million feet of mixed hardwoods and pine is being advertised. All trees cut so far have been over-mature, defective or decadent, the purpose being to improve the quality and growth rate of the remaining forest. Most of the cut has gone directly into the war effort.

The Kentenia State Forest had been badly denuded and burned when acquired in 1919. However, 25 years of protection from fire have helped restore it to productivity. Most of the cutting done here has been confined to salvage of dead chestnut, and removal of defective oak and pines. More than six thousand dollars worth of chestnut and oak mines props have been sold in the last eighteen months.

The Kentenia Division of Forestry is authorized by law to acquire State Forests by purchase, lease or gift. These form the first links of a total system of at least 250,000 acres planned to extend across the State. Such forests are needed as demonstrations of good forestry practices, and as



Entrance to Kentucky Ridge State Forest, Pineville, Kentucky

research areas to determine the grounds. Many areas which are best practices. At the same time, now classed as private liabilities they can serve as wildlife refuges could become attractive public and afford public recreational assets as State Forests.



EVERY TIME a tree is felled in the vast commercial forests of America, these days, it helps bring our nation and its allies another step closer to winning the war!

WOOD is providing materials for barracks, ship-wards, mine-trawlers, rifle stocks, "PT" boats, boxes and cartons for shipment of supplies, and a host of other services essential to the success of our Armies and Navies. It even furnishes wings for bombers, and wood-cellulose explosives for the "block-busters" they drop.

NO WONDER the loggers "lean harder on their axes" when they realize every blow they strike is a blow at Hitler and the Japs. It isn't only the loggers who are helping, however; it is all the men and management of the forest products industries.

There's a smile of satisfaction on their faces these days because they know that through their work on the home-front they are helping to deliver the goods that our nation requires.

Also, they know that after the war WOOD still will be America's most abundant material—because the forest industries are growing billions of NEW trees today, to serve the nation as the forests of tomorrow.

J. A. VANCE COMPANY

Manufacturers of Sawmill Machinery
WINSTON SALEM, NORTH CAROLINA

HENRY A. PETTER

Supply Co.

PADUCAH, KENTUCKY

SINCE 1890

GENERAL SUPPLIES and EQUIPMENT

FARMERS

**Your trees are vital
for waging the war**



Official U. S. Navy photograph

Cut Them NOW

Timber from farm trees is being rushed to every battle front for this year's great offensives. Billions of board feet of lumber and millions of cords of pulpwood are required for crates, boxes, and containers to package and deliver food, munitions, weapons, and life-saving blood plasma. Transport carriers — trucks, box cars, planes, gliders, ships, and barges — as well as ammunition and many weapons themselves require wood in their manufacture. Every blow of the ax struck in your forest today is a blow at the enemy. Cut your mature trees for veneer logs or sawlogs; thin crowded young stands for pulpwood. For advice on proper marking and cutting or help in marketing, call on your Farm Forester or Timber Project Forester. Ask your County Agent. Cut wisely, but cut them now!

Seabees at work on Attu. Construction battalions immediately take over where combat troops have fought and won.



Simonds Saws, Knives, Files

Disston - Mercury Chain Saws

American Saw Mill Machinery

Goodyear Belt and Hose

American Wire Rope

The 600-page Petter Blue Book free of charge to mills upon request. Prices guaranteed to be competitive.

"Best Service Possible Under War Conditions!"

"SEND YOUR ORDERS TO PETTER!"

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**TENNESSEE, KENTUCKY, ALABAMA, NORTH CAROLINA
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**SEE US IF YOU
HAVE TIMBER TO SELL !**

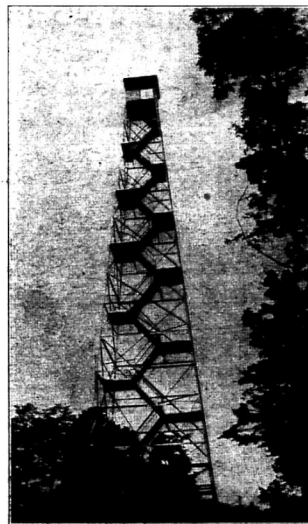
White Oak, Red Oak, Poplar

FILLING UP ASSAULT BOATS
SOMEWHERE IN SO. PACIFIC



(Official Signal Corps Photograph) 165853 •
Wooden bridges, wooden boats, wooden cars, supplies packed in wood—some of the reasons why the Army must have more lumber. We must get it to them, NOW.

"Let's Work for the Survival of Individual Liberty and Free Enterprise!"



HERE THE GUARDIAN OF THE FOREST takes his stand—alert and watchful.

New Age of Wood Now Approaching

In an address before the Mobile Rotary Club, John W. McClure, Secretary-Treasurer of the National Hardwood Lumber Association said:

"After centuries and ages of familiarity with wood, the oldest and most commonplace of materials, mankind is just now beginning to learn what wood is and what tremendous potentialities lie in this marvelous gift of nature."

"Just now we are about where the electrical industry was when Benjamin Franklin drew the first spark from the clouds through a kite string. There is real magic in wood and the research engineers are diligently searching in scores of laboratories to translate this magic into commercial realities."

McClure went on to point out that under present sawmill practice, only 27 percent, in weight, of the growing tree is put to commercial use. New technological discoveries point to the day in the not too distant future, when at least 80 percent of the tree may be utilized. For example, a ton of sawdust will produce a thousand pounds of sugar, which by fermentation and distillation, will produce fifty gallons of grain alcohol, which may in turn be used as a base for synthetic rubber.

Under the pressure of war time needs, progress in the veneer and plywood industry have opened vast new frontiers. Compressed plywood has even entered such strange fields as hardware, hinges, machine parts, bearings, washers and tubing.

"Petroleum, metals and mineral products are exhaustible," McClure continued, "but the forest is nature's crop, which under the intelligent use and direction of man supplies a perpetual yield of materials which serve mankind in

every need from the cradle to the grave. This means the careful cutting of mature trees, the maintenance of seed sources in the harvested areas, control of fire, cessless war against insects and disease and the planting of burned-over areas."

Manufacturers Of Hardwood Set Up Department

For the purpose of promoting better forest conservation, adequate fire protection, and other desirable forest practices within the Appalachian area, a newly created division of forestry is being set up within the Appalachian Hardwood Manufacturers, Incorporated.

This new forestry division will be operated by a well-trained and experienced forester under the supervision of a special forestry committee of timberland owners. This added activity will be separately financed, and funds for this purpose will be derived from subscriptions made by the operating and non-operating timberland owners within the Appalachian region.

Larger the Trees, Higher the Yield

It takes from four to six man hours less to make 1,000 board feet over 14 inches in diameter than it does from trees under 14 inches. Also, the larger trees contain more high grade material and therefore will bring a higher return per thousand board feet.

A camel has twice the carrying power of an ox.

Wood Proves Substitute Of All Substitutes

Says Dr. Wilson Compton, New Head Of Univ. of Washington

Dr. Wilson Compton, Executive Officer of the National Lumber Manufacturers Association, reviewed a quarter century of industry and association progress in making his 26th Annual report. He laid special emphasis on the power of ideas in industrial affairs. Dr. Compton has recently been named as president of The University of Washington.

"Do not," he said, "discount the power of an idea, and do not be deterred, if it takes a long time in this industry to convert an idea into performance. The thought expressed by the phrases: Timber is a Crop, or Permanent Forest Production, or Sustained Yield, or our old slogan on which we spent a half-million dollars in 1927 and 1938 Wood . . . Use It; Nature Renews It—was a novelty not so many years ago. Today Tree Farmers are no longer 'cranks' and their numbers are counted in the thousands. This idea may have taken 25 years, but it has firm roots now and it has done more than any other to transform an industry with a past into an industry with a future."

"Wood in some form can be made the greatest substitute for the substitutes and the exploration of the mysteries of wood cellulose and lining may be as important to American industry as was the discovery of the benzene ring. This idea now is at least respectable in our industry, and it has made good headway outside, but it still has a long way to go."

"If we can make good shrink-proof, rot-proof, bug-proof, and fire-proof lumber, we'll have most universally useful material of industry as well as of construction. This idea is at least 20 years old. Thousands in the wood industries now hope—and thousands in other industries now fear—that in this idea is more truth than fiction."

"If we can strengthen the joints of timber construction, we can restore timber to top rank as an engineering material. In 12 years, with the aid of the Timber Engineering Company, this idea has been converted from a blueprint into a construction performance in hundreds of thousands of structures throughout this country and throughout the world and, together with modern glues and lamination, it has restored lumber and timber to the drawing boards of the best of the architects, designers and engineers."

Kellogg Honored With Appointment As Commander

Walter W. Kellogg, Navy Lumber Coordinator, has been promoted from Lieutenant Commander to Commander of the U. S. Naval Reserve. It is very unusual for anyone but regular Navy officers to be given a rank higher than Lieutenant Commander, and a promotion such as this is made only in recognition of extremely outstanding accomplishments.

Ninety percent of our fires are man-made and avoidable.

— WE REQUIRE —

Hickory
STUMPAGE, LOGS AND BOLTS

AND

SAWN DIMENSION

— For Manufacture Of —

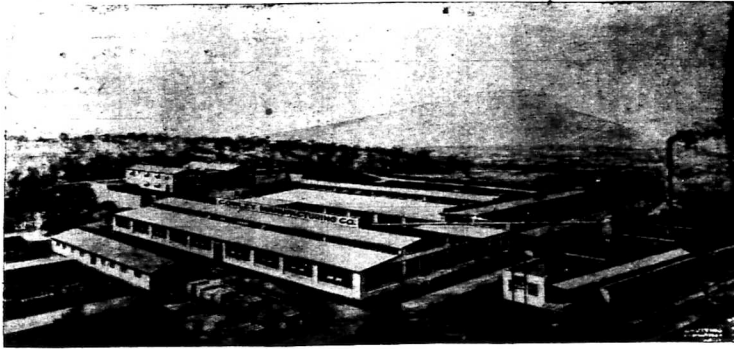
Striking Tool Handles

TURNER, DAY & WOOLWORTH HANDLE CO.

INCORPORATED

1215 SOUTH SEVENTH STREET

LOUISVILLE, KENTUCKY



BACKING the Attack WITH LUMBER

CORLEY'S wartime policy has helped lumbermen with their big war job. Since Pearl Harbor, Corley has filled over 40,000 orders.

The entire Corley organization dedicates its services and facilities to complete Victory and Peace. It pledges its wholehearted cooperation with lumbermen everywhere in supplying as far as possible their requirements to maintain top production for War needs.

LET'S KEEP 'EM CUTTING!

Corley Manufacturing Co.

(Established 1905)

SAWMILLS - EDGERS - TRIMMERS

Saws . Saw Teeth . Mill Supplies . Accessories

CHATTANOOGA 1, TENNESSEE



AMUCKY SAW—
Care will prevent
9 out of 10 forest fires!

Kentucky's New War Industry



Pulpwood Develops Into Cash Crop For State Farmers

Kentucky has a new war industry which, unlike airplane manufacturing and shipbuilding, has its center on farm woodlots and in forests rather than in congested urban war production centers. Today it is producing pulpwood for war. Tomorrow it will be producing pulpwood for reconversion.

Before the war pulpwood as a rule was produced reasonably close to the consuming mills. But today the demands for pulpwood are so great that buying areas have expanded.

Even before the war about 55 percent of the pulpwood produced in the South came off farm woodlands. Today, while no figures are available, Government officials believe the proportion of farm woodland used is greater than it was before the war.

The South also is the center of the kraft paper industry which in turn provides most of the packaging for military supplies sent overseas.

The Victory Pulpwood Campaign, which is now being carried on in 23 pulpwood producing states east of the Rockies, is being supported chiefly by newspapers such as The Rowan County News,

in pulpwood producing areas. More than 800 local Victory Pulpwood Committees have been formed by these campaign newspapers to boost pulpwood production. They have been assisted by farm groups, civic and trade organizations, and field offices of Government war agencies.

Due largely to the work of the newspapers and their local Victory Pulpwood Committees, the War Production Board's pulpwood goal has twice been exceeded. In 1943 the goal was 13,000,000 cords; in 1944 it was 14,000,000 cords. But this year, due to rising military needs, it has been raised to 16,000,000 cords.

Before the war pulpwood production was not considered a vital occupation. There were plenty of trees—as there are today—and usually plenty of labor to cut them.

78 Percent For War

After Pearl Harbor the picture changed quickly. Paper and paperboard replaced scarcer metals. Pulpwood products undreamed of before the war were developed. So today more than 70 percent of this country's pulpwood goes either directly to war uses or to support a war economy on the Home Front, according to the Office of War Information. After the war the demand for pulpwood is expected to continue as war develop-

ments are applied to peacetime industry.

Expediter Service Available To Timber Operators

Recognizing the difficulty the lumber industry was experiencing in solving its war time problems, the War Production Board and the U. S. Forest Service launched the Timber Production War Project in the summer of 1943.

Nearly all of Kentucky's 2,000 odd sawmill and stove mill operators, plus several hundred mine prop and pulpwood operators have already made the acquaintance of the Forester with the green car. If you are not acquainted with the Forester in your vicinity, here are the things he can help you with:

Applications for trucks, tractors, sawmill and other equipment; gasoline and tires; locate stumpage or new markets; assist in presenting draft cases to Local Boards; help dispose of surplus equipment; locate repair parts; give advice concerning cutting practices, logging and saw mill operations; make saw mill repairs and adjustments; and similar activities.

In short, if you are aiding the war effort and you are having trouble in maintaining production, it is the Forester's business to locate the trouble and try to help you.

The Foresters serving the needs of Kentucky lumbermen are:

H. L. Borden and K. B. Pomeroy, Winchester, Kentucky.
A. B. Lyon, Morehead, Kentucky.

W. W. VanAllen, London, Kentucky.
Tip Smith, Pineville, Kentucky.

C. W. Hutchinson and R. C. Deekert, Campbellsburg, Kentucky.

Ralph Nelson, Princeton, Kentucky.

Lloyd White of London, Kentucky has just moved his lumber mill to Route 80, 2 miles west of Hyden, Leslie County, Kentucky. This will be placed in operation within the next two weeks.

Will Allen, an experienced logger, is on the job with several teams and to date has approximately 300,000 board feet cut bucked and skidded.

Forest fires may be burning wood that should have been a soldier's barracks, a loading pier or an airplane crate.

PULPWOOD, such as this, is being loaded at many slidings in Kentucky, proving to be a major cash crop and a sizeable contribution to the war effort.

Lumberman Beats Weather Through Advanced Planning

Bad weather did not stop this operator, Will Foster of Marshes Siding, Kentucky, started preparing for winter early last fall. Before the weather became too bad Mr. Foster lined up timber close

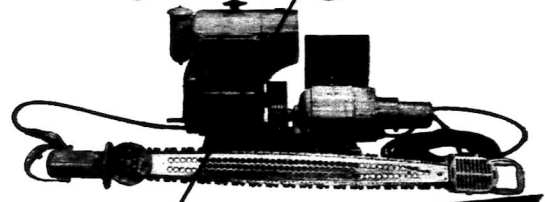
as possible to a good road. His sawmill was moved in before the roads became bottomless and now he saws merrily along.

Any day you can see his car parked beside the highway. He and his men walk to the mill. All lumber is being stacked. When roads dry out he will have several hundred thousand feet of dry lumber ready to go to market.

This man is saving his valuable truck. He is not tearing it up on impassable roads. He will be able to haul full loads of dry lumber if spring ever gets here. This has been the hardest winter on roads in four years. Frost and extremely wet weather has made many good gravel roads almost impassable.

ATKINS

Chain Saw



FOR FASTER SAWING WITHOUT THE BACK-ACHES!

Atkins Chain Saw is the practical, dependable mechanical saw. Light weight and easy handling, it eliminates forever the weary back-aches that go with this toughest of cutting operations. Electrically powered by a generator mounted on tractor, trailer, or truck, it can be run as far as 1000 feet from the generator, by means of a cable. Teeth on an endless chain fairly fly through wood, cutting the toughest timber in record time. Ask us for full information on this time, money, and labor saver.

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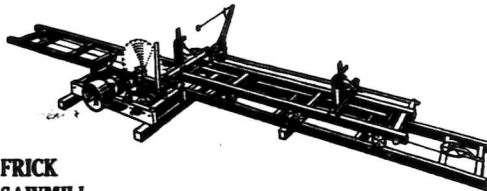
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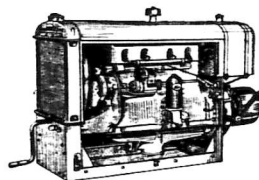
Sawmills & Engines



FRICK SAWMILL

Frick sawmills are built in four sizes—all portable, and all capable of cutting straight, highest - quality lumber more economically than any other known way. Get details also on Frick Edgers and Trimmers, Power Units and Engines, Wedge Saws, and other Auxiliaries: ask for your free copy of Catalog 75.

Have been the favorites with sawyers and owners alike, for more than 75 years. Frick branches provide the most effective sawmill service in the East: they stock parts and supplies, and give engineering assistance of great value to users.



FRICK - M M POWER UNIT

Frick branches at Canandaigua, N. Y., Williamsport, Harrisburg, Easton, and Pittsburgh, Pa., Richmond, Va., Charleston, West Va., Goldsboro and Salisbury, N. C., Knoxville and Nashville, Tenn., Atlanta, Ga., Montgomery, Alabama.

WAYNESBORO, PA.
FRICK Co.

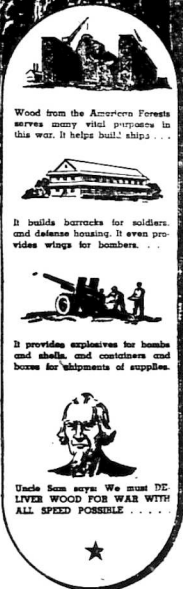


WE ARE HARVESTING TIMBER with unusual speed these days—because Uncle Sam needs it in a hurry for the defense of the nation. Every man and woman who is helping to increase forest production is contributing an important effort to the winning of the war.

In one year of war, the American forest products industries will harvest about 15 billion cubic feet of wood. That is a prodigious total. But it isn't alarming—because there are about 119 billion cubic feet of wood in the commercial forests in this country today!

Moreover, there is an annual volume of new wood created each year in the forests by the growth of the trees, both big and little. That volume has been increasing every year for at least 20 years. It is still increasing today—assuring that the forest resources will continue abundant!

We Are Harvesting for Today's Needs
..... and Growing for Tomorrow's



Speed Up Production

To shorten the war, to bring our fighting sons home sooner . . . now is the time to speed up lumber production. We, the people in the lumber business are in the thick of the fighting. To bog down now would be disastrous. Fortunately, our forests can stand it . . . but we must not relax our efforts.

THE CHESTER B. STEM COMPANY is engaged in 100 percent War Production. Our need for Poplar, Oak and Walnut is vital. And, you may be assured that as fast as manpower conditions permit, we are passing on our finished product to insure a more decisive and quicker victory.

CHESTER B. STEM

—Incorporated—

—MANUFACTURERS OF—

Walnut Gunstocks
Poplar Aircraft Veneer

YEAR AROUND BUYERS

—OF—

Poplar—Walnut—Oak Logs

Write us at New Albany, Indiana or
care of J. E. Monroe, Postoffice Box 54
PINEVILLE, KENTUCKY



Wood can take it. Crash boats, PT boats, combat and cargo vessels by the thousands are made of wood. These gracious logs of our help make wood even more useful for its tasks of peace.

WHETHER your post-war plans include a boat of your own, a cottage or a mansion, wood will serve you better and in hundreds of new ways after victory is won.

Like our fighting men, it will come back from war fronts fit and eager to resume its normal functions. Wood will be more important to you than ever before, because industry and science have been working together to discover new and better uses for this versatile raw material.

As young forests replace those that have been harvested, wood will continue to add to our comfort and well-being.

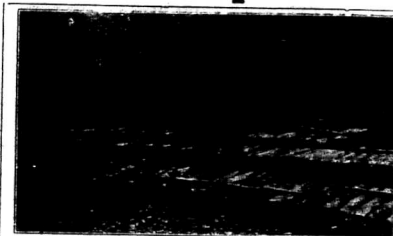
ODT Manager Reviews Transportation Situation

Warning Issued That Present Production Must Be Augmented With Program Designed To Conserve And Use All Equipment Available

"Production of civilian transportation equipment was larger in 1944 than in 1943, but it still remains on the level of pre-war years for many items," according to W. N. McGee, Office of Defense Transportation District Manager at Lexington, Kentucky. Mr. McGee pointed out that "the reduced production of transportation equipment for civilian use makes maintenance of existing equipment of paramount importance. Upon the intelligent use of preventative maintenance, by all phases of transportation, depends our success or failure in maintaining war time transportation. The demands of the military for actual war equipment is so great that the production of civilian units, re-

gardless of its necessity, just cannot be upped. The only answer is to keep that which we have, running. This job may entail practically the performance of miracles upon the maintenance division of various transportation branches but if it is miracles that we must perform, I am sure that the ingenuity of the American transportation operators will produce them."

Illustrating the prime necessity of preventative maintenance, Mr. McGee quoted a recent communication which he received from ODT Director Col. J. M. Johnson. Col. Johnson told Mr. McGee that 600 new freight cars. This was reduced to an actual production of 42,810 largely because of manpower



Log Rafts Waiting for Tide

Will a transportation system break down force lumbermen to return to this? Do you remember how many rafts were broken up and the millions of feet of logs lost, never to be recovered?

Locomotive production is close to schedule with 963 units, as compared with 830 built in 1943. The ODT 1944 program called for 50,000 new freight cars. This was reduced to an actual production of 42,810 largely because of manpower

shortages; only 28,790 were produced in 1943 on account of the materials situation in that year. The 939 troop sleepers and kitchen cars listed are part of the 1943 program of 1800 such cars and these were all put into use

by March, 1944. An important item of railroad equipment which does not appear in the tabulation is new replacement steel rail, of which 1,900,000 tons were furnished in 1944, as compared with 1,540,000 tons in

1943. When it comes to highway transportation production of trucks of various sizes (including bus chassis) shows a notable increase, 900 scheduled, as compared with 2,099 produced in 1943. This production for civilian use is small when it is considered that an average production in years just preceding the war was 600,000 units for civilian use within the United States.

Of integral buses, 5,150 were produced in 1944, as compared with 1,728 in 1943.

With no passenger automobiles being produced since the spring

of 1942, and manufacture of trucks and buses being resumed on a small scale only in the fall of 1943, the ODT has been concerned with keeping all existing vehicles rolling. It has exerted constant pressure for the manufacture of new automotive replacement parts. As a result of this, the ODT reports the manufacture of nearly \$800,000,000 worth of such parts in 1944. This is an all-time record. Pre-war production never went much over \$800,000,000 annually. With old cars, old trucks, old buses carrying heavy traffic essential to the war effort, the new parts help to make up for the lack of new vehicles.

Welfare Of Nation Depends On Maintenance Of Soil Productivity; Erosion Loss Is High

By WM. G. SURVANT
President in Soils
University of Kentucky

Despite the fact that improved farming practices such as greater use of fertilizers, better tillage, superior crop varieties, etc., have achieved remarkable results in increasing average yields of some of the farm crops, the inherent productive capacity of the nation's farm land is declining. This decline in soil productivity is of greater importance and has a much more direct influence on the welfare and security of our nation than is commonly recognized.

Already nearly 46 percent of the land surface of Kentucky is lost more than three-fourths of the original topsoil through erosion. Another 28 percent of Kentucky's land has lost from one-fourth to three-fourths of the topsoil. It is estimated that such losses are costing the nation \$400,000,000 annually, and that 100,000,000 acres in the United States have been either destroyed for profitable farming or so badly damaged that it will take many years to restore them to their former productivity. In the interest of the health, security, and general welfare of the people, we cannot afford to continue this waste of our most basic resources.

There are some encouraging recent developments to correct the situation through proper land use and good soil management. The farmers and general public are becoming more concerned about doing something to conserve soil. The growth of the soil conservation district movement is evidence of this concern. Fifty soil conservation districts have been organized in Kentucky since 1940, at which time the Legislature passed an act enabling farmers to form such districts. Approximately 40 percent of the state is now included in these soil conservation districts. The soil conservation cooperative movement in Kentucky is part of the nationwide movement. There are about 1,200 districts in the United States covering approximately 640,000,000 acres.

Soil conservation districts are cooperative organizations through which owners and operators of land may exercise their own initiative and responsibility in the field of soil and water resources. They are established under state law and are recognized as legally constituted units of local government. A district owes no allegiance to any state or federal agency, or to any local organization. It does not have power to issue bonds or to levy taxes but serves largely by utilizing the resources already available.

In Kentucky the operations are

placed in the hands of a board of supervisors who are selected by the farmers of the district. The supervisors and their farmers who draw up a program indicating the objectives of the district and ways by which the organization will attempt to reach these objectives. Although some districts have special programs to fit into local conditions, all of them have as their use of the land and good management of the cropland, pasture land, and woodland. Among the soil and water conservation practices which are being emphasized in organized districts are fitting crop rotations to the capabilities of the land, maintaining and increasing soil fertility, contour farming, terracing, improving pastures, draining wet land, and improving woodland, constructing and managing farm ponds and protecting and conserving wildlife.

Because of their status as legal subdivisions of government, districts may call upon local, State, and Federal agencies for such assistance as they may be able to provide. Among the agencies working with districts in Kentucky are the Soil Conservation Service, Agricultural Extension Service, Farm Security Administration, Vocational Agriculture Teachers, Agricultural Adjustment Administration, Farm Credit Agencies, Forest Service, etc. Local banks, newspapers, civic clubs, merchants, and the entire community cooperate to strengthen the movement to conserve soils in many of the soil conservation districts in this state.

The work of soil conservation districts has already produced some excellent results. Considering the newness of the movement and the fact that wartime conditions have been a handicap, progress to date has been significant. The soil conservation program, like most efforts that deal with the processes of nature, may be expected to produce its major benefits gradually and over a period of several years. Soil conservation districts are "grass roots" organizations. They offer an opportunity for all those interested in the conservation of our most basic resources to cooperate in a long-time program directed by local leadership and contributing toward the welfare and security of the entire nation.

Fire seldom cleans out a thicket. Ordinarily many of the trees and bushes are only partially destroyed. New growth comes up thru the dead, tough spines and trees left after the fire and form a worse thicket than the original one.

Harvest Mature Timber—But Let Young Walnut Trees Grow



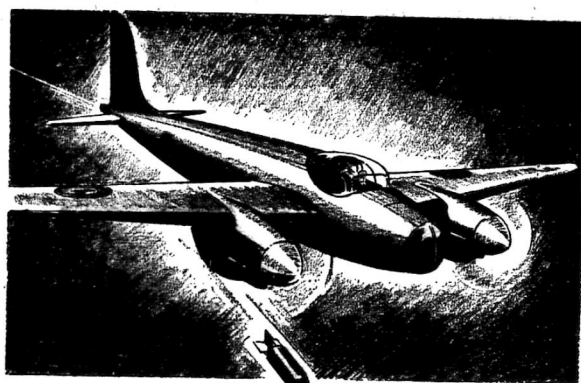
Your cost of cutting each 1,000 feet of walnut from small trees is much greater than the cost of producing the same amount from mature trees. Harvest costs and hauling costs are more economical on the larger trees. Any producer cutting small trees (under 12 inches—diameter inside bark) needlessly reduces his own and the nation's supply of walnut.

Convinced that the supply of walnut trees is adequate to the nation's needs for years to come, if intelligently harvested, the American Walnut Manufacturers Association makes the following suggestions, as a result of its studies—undertaken in conjunction with the use of walnut as "the gunstock wood" in World Wars I and II:

1. Make your woodlot a source of continuous income. Never cut all the trees. Leave small, thirty young trees for your next crop.
2. Harvest mature trees before they become "over-ripe," rotten at the top, decayed and hollow at the base.
3. Protection is essential. Avoid fire, grazing, and deer damage. Hire or employ a professional forester or aging agents, and thus add much to the quality and value of your future timber crop.
4. Improve your woods. Remove "weed" trees and "wolf" trees from your woodlot. Cut out large defective trees that shade and suppress many

- young trees which will yield dividends if given a chance. Plant a seed or seedling to replace every tree harvested.
5. It takes thirty-five 11" cut logs to produce a given sum, but only ten 18" prime logs will produce exactly four times as much income. Therefore it pays the owner and log producer to retain small trees which will not produce a log 12" or larger at the small end.
6. Nails, fence wire, iron, and other similar materials cause accidents and serious damage to sawmill equipment. Remove all such materials from trees almost valueless.
7. American Walnut Manufacturers Association forester or any government forester will gladly advise you.

By voluntarily following these proven rules, owners of timber make available a continuous supply of logs for the mills and therefore benefit themselves and the public generally.



BUNDLES for BERLIN from Bunyan



PAUL BUNYAN

IT'S TOUGH LUCK FOR ADOLF HITLER that he never heard of America's legendary Paul Bunyan . . . because Paul represents the characteristic capacity of the American people to think and act in terms of big production. Legend says Paul could log 40 acres in one afternoon, and mill the logs into lumber the following morning. . . . Today, "Paul Bunyan" (the forest products industries) is turning out the enormous volume of wood materials which Uncle Sam requires for war . . . wood for rifle stocks, wood for barracks, for ships, airplanes, defense housing, and a thousand other uses . . . Even many of the tons of explosives which have been rained upon the Nazis have been made of wood cellulose from the American forests . . . "Bundles for Berlin" . . . from Bunyan. . . . That's why, right here in our own local community, the management and employees of the undersigned company are helping Paul Bunyan in his war-time job . . . producing materials which are vital to victory. (8)

(8) HARVESTING TIMBER IS ONLY ONE PART OF THE STORY, HOWEVER . . . FOR "PAUL BUNYAN" ALSO IS GROWING BILLIONS OF NEW TREES . . . FOR EQUAL ABUNDANCE IN THE FORESTS OF THE FUTURE.

The Burnside Veneer Company is using its entire facilities in the manufacture of veneer for Army and Navy Aircraft Production. But, there is a great shortage of poplar. Now, is the time to cut. Help shorten the War. We pay top prices for Poplar. Contact us by mail, telegraph or telephone.

BURNSIDE VENEER CO.

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Text of Essay That Won 1st Prize In Tom Wallace Award

Following is the essay that captured first prize in the Tom Wallace Forestry Award for Dr. J. P. Hall, Flemingsburg, Kentucky.

Our farm of 456 acres is located in Fleming County and is not "the best in the world" although it is not the "poorest" either. What seemed to be our worst problem at the start was how to get rid of the trees. We spent much time, like the farmers around us, trying to get rid of the trees. None of us looked upon them as a crop.

It was not until June 7, 1943, when we signed a farm plan with the Fleming County Soil Conservation District that we began to look upon our woods as something of value. The technician working with the district came to our farm and we spent an entire day in the woods. As a result of this trip we began to look on the woods as part of the farm set-up and decided to fence off forty-two acres of woods to be treated as a woods should be.

The first thing we did was build a fence on the south and east sides of the woods. The north and west sides were naturally protected by a road. With the aid of the district technician, five acres of this woods were improved. Old trees were taken out, species which would never be of any value were removed, trees were cut where they were damaging other trees, and vines were removed from trees where it seemed practicable.

Three thousand locusts were planted in this woods in bare spots for post material later. These were planted in open spots mostly, but also scattered in some places where it seemed there was not enough growth.

Our woods is protected from fire and grazing. The road on two sides makes a natural fire lane and on the other two sides brush is never burned and all precaution

An Outstanding Conservationist



TOM WALLACE

In honor of one of the Nation's most famous conservationists, The Courier-Journal and The Louisville Times established the Tom Wallace award, named for the Editor of The Louisville Times. This award of \$200 given each year for the report in about 300 words, which shows the best progress in forestry development and woodland conservation on the farm. Second prize, \$100.

is taken to keep out fires. When wood, lumber or posts are needed for the farm we cut only what should be taken out. Three hundred cords of firewood have been taken from the woods in old trees which were suitable for lumber and posts. Three thousand and tobacco sticks were made from material out of the woods. Two hundred ten posts were cut for a tobacco barn on the farm. Three thousand feet of sheeting was cut from the woods for a barn pattern and barn repairs.

Another portion of our farm which we just recently purchased is all in woods... fifty-seven acres of it. The neighbors wondered why we bought it at all. This woods is naturally protected from grazing and we are making every effort to keep fire out. Later we hope to have the time and labor to improve this "crop."

Amendments to the Federal Sabotage Act have added Forest Products and standing timber to the list of strategic war materials. Willful destruction of the forest resources in time of war makes the violator subject to heavy Federal penalties, in addition to punishment under existing state statutes and local ordinances.

Fire burns fence posts and destroys the galvanized coating of fence wire, causing the wire to rust out.

Farm woodlands constitute approximately one-half of the forests which cover about 80 per cent of all the land in the South.

Burning the woods does not prevent hog cholera, nor do forest fires kill malaria. Malaria is transmitted by infected mosquitoes.

Farmers In Kentucky Fail To Value Wood

Tom Wallace Points Out How Valuable Farm Woodlots Are

By TOM WALLACE

The Tom Wallace Forestry Award offered by The Courier-Journal and The Louisville Times reflects belief that attention of farmers should be directed to the importance of home-grown timber because right land use decreases the farmer's supplies-cost, increases his receipts from sales and protects his land, in many instances, from destructive erosion.

Although Kentucky is a far higher degree than more level States, suffers from erosion, the Kentucky farmer fails to consider fully the importance of timber as a factor in his problem. Getting as much from land as may be procured without damaging the land. Although wood still is used widely as fuel on farms, few farmers think about how they will be affected when they have no more wood within their bounds.

ries. No wholly practical substitute for the locust fence post has been found, yet many farmers do not grow locust although they could grow that self-renewed tree on land that is not for tillage. Locust grows best in compact stands on soil protected from grazing, which of course eventually destroys every variety of timber on any heavily-grazed tract.

Fire, the worst enemy of trees, highly destructive to soil, especially on hillside, still is not only not fought, but is actually fanned by many farmers who pay for any forest product they buy at a price that is largely a freight cost.

If all Kentucky farmers should make best use of their woodlands the neighborhood, or itinerant, saw mill making lumber at the scene of its consumption, would greatly reduce unavoidable farm outlay. The insulating value of logs, and their durability on weatherproof foundations, should be considered. No material makes better farm buildings. At the present cost of town-process building materials, the all-seasons suitability of logs recommends them.

The writer of this article, who was born where many comfortable Kentucky homes were built with-out cash outlay, except for hardware and window sash, now lives in a log house more than a century old which has a frame addition in summer and is winter the part of the house that is log in all parts. The artistic value of log houses causes many people nowadays to build them at great ex-

trav. Where they do not suit their surroundings, I have done no timber cruising to establish the fact, but I think my log farm house, which lacks the beauty of the typical log house because it was weatherboarded when built, could be rebuilt from timber growing within 1,000 feet of its site, on hillside too steep for tillage.

Cull Logs, Slabs Should Be Utilized

By W. W. VAN ALLEN
Project Forester, USFS

On a recent trip through southern Kentucky I was impressed with the great demand, by the mines, for Cap Boards. These wedges are absolutely necessary in the mining of coal and therefore fall into the class of "Vital War Material."

It was evident to me that the increased demand for this material has been brought to the attention of the mill operators as many truck loads of them were noticed on the road, on their way to the mines. I might mention several operators who are large producers of cap boards, manufacturing them from cull logs and slabs which otherwise would be left in the woods or go as waste material.

Some of the operators profiting by conversion of waste material are: B. P. Denton's mill at Wooten, Leslie County, Kentucky.

John M. Davidson—mill 10 miles west of Hindman, Knott County.

D. H. Hall—mill 7 miles west of Hindman, Knott County, on Montgomery Creek.

R. B. Stewart—mill on Wiley Branch near Hindman, Knott County, Kentucky.

Johnson Brothers, Route 80, Leburn, Knott County, Kentucky.

Production of the above mills average from 5 thousand to 10 thousand cap boards per day each day the machines are operated and add considerable to the producers gross income along with the need, help to the war effort.

Congress has enacted legislation including forest products and standing timber suitable for such products in the Federal Sabotage Act as war materials.

Kentucky's contribution to victory is cut down by careless woods burning.

Fires Fail To Kill Snakes, Ticks

WINCHESTER, Ky. — Some of our good people who complain that, since forest fires are being eliminated, there is an increase in rattlesnakes, remind us of the man who burns down his house to roast a pig.

Snakes are usually found in the vicinity of rather open rocky places, old slab piles, timber refuse and trails. Seldom are they seen out in the middle of a forest. Many of these open places are the result of past fires following logging operations, and are inhabited by mice and other small ground animals which attract the snakes. Forest fires leave good feeding grounds for snakes, so wood-burning does not destroy the snakes after all.

Burning bits blown from a trash fire will start forest fires.

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This D4 Tractor has proved itself indispensable for skidding logs and pulling trucks through soft going.



This D8800 Diesel Power Unit is saving \$5.80 per day over cost of power formerly used. NO WONDER its owner says, "I would not be without it."

"CATERPILLAR" GETS TIMBER INTO THE FIGHT FASTER!

MANY Southern lumbermen have found the "Caterpillar" Diesel D4 Tractor to be the answer to the question of how to increase lumber production to meet wartime demands.

These sure-footed, powerful tractors are hard at work in many of the forests of the nation taking in their stride bog-holes, steep grades and rough terrain and setting new standards of dependability and economy.

In sawmills too, "Caterpillar" Diesel Engines are living up to their reputation for unfaltering day-in and day-out hard work. Simple, proved design and quality all the way through give these "Caterpillar" machines the stamina to stand up to war-time schedules. Thus "Caterpillar" plays an important part in the lumber industry's contribution to the war effort... and the Roy C. Whayne Supply Co. with modern equipment and trained men, is ever on the alert to keep your "Caterpillar" equipment in the "pink" of condition.

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